The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

House at Highland Park.

10 rooms, in fine condition; two acres of land; near Depot. For sale at a great bargain. Apply to W. A. JAMES, 275 Canal-st.

DWELLINGS

On Monthly Payments.

I have TWO EXCELLENT, WELL-BUILT HOUSES for sale at a VERY LOW PRICE, on monthly payments of from $40 to $60 per month. The houses are two-story, with 11 and 13 rooms each; are so planned that they are practically each two houses; water, gas, elegant chandeliers, &c. They are near corner Hoyne and Hubbard-sts. Inquire at 57 State-st. of the undersigned. JOHN COVERT.

ACRE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

20 Acres within four miles of Court House. 11 Acres adjoining Woodlawn, which can be retailed at large profit. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

For Sale or Rent,

AT HIGHLAND PARK, large residence, with ample grounds, in good location. Price, $5,000. If not sold soon will rent for $40 a month. Also, Cottage to rent at $20 a month. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 54 Washington-st.

FOR SALE,

A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER on North Dearborn-st., south of Division. S. S. GREELEY, 22 Nixon's Building.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 153 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

Lamar Insurance Company.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, all persons having claims against this Company are notified to appear before Frank Dennison, Esq., Master in Chancery, at his Office, Rooms Nos. 57 and 58 Bryan Block, LaSalle-st., in Chicago, and prove their claims. The undersigned will attend at said place on the 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th days of May inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each day. Claims not proven will not participate in the first dividend. GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

TO LOAN.

$2,500 for one year, on first-class city property; improved preferred. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES,

Removed from 573 Wabash-av. to **39 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,**

Near Sherman House, where these popular Family and Light Manufacturing Sewing Machines can be obtained; also, Needles, Thread and Attachments. Machines repaired as usual. Agents wanted in every County in this State. C. W. SHERWOOD, General Agent.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. Stoughton

Has removed her Millinery and Dressmaking Parlors to **364 WABASH-AV.,** CORNER HARRISON-ST.

FOR SALE.

Gum Labels AND Shipping Tags

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FIRST-CLASS **SODA FOUNTAIN,**

Only used one season. For terms write without delay to T. J. LAMONT, Rockford, Ill.

Needles.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE NEEDLE HOUSE IN AMERICA. For the finest goods, the largest stock, and the greatest assortment of Machine and Hand Needles, at the lowest prices, call on or address C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

TREES! TREES!

$20,000 worth, all kinds and sizes, for sale cheap at the SHEFFIELD NURSERY, 44 Racine-av. R. J. LEWIS, Proprietor. Take the Chicago and Clybourn-av. cars.

Teubner's Edition

OF LATIN AND GREEK AT L. SCHICK & CO.'S, 102 East Madison-st.

SPECTACLES,

The best in the market, properly suited to the eyes, at M. POLACHEK'S, Optician, 76 Madison-st., next door to McVicker's.

COAL AND WOOD.

Maple, Beech, and Slab Wood, long and sawed, and split. All kinds Coal at lowest market prices. S. V. CORNISH, Agent, 180 South Canal-st.

T Squares

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN, 88 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

TO RENT.

For Rent.

Corner Store, and two connected with Hotel, in Briggs House, corner of Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

AT RETAIL.

Plain Band and Decorated **CHINA.**

IMITATION CHINA,

At about half cost of French China.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, LAVA & PARIAN GOODS, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, WAITERS, &C. Cheaper than at any other Store, AT **F. & E. JAEGER'S,** 73 WABASH-AV.

WE ARE SELLING

White China Dinner Sets, 141 Pcs., for $35.00.
White China Tea Sets, 56 Pcs., for 6.50.

In fact, we are closing out our entire Wholesale Stock, at Retail, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, in order to make room for an elegant Retail Stock for Spring Trade.

Scott & Ovington Bros., 219 West Madison-st.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST., WAREROOMS, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st., NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages.

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"

The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST. Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

INSURANCE.

Phœnix Ins. Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Phœnix Ins. Co., OF ST. LOUIS. REMOVED TO **149 & 151 Madison-st.** JAMES AYARS, JR., Agent.

GENERAL NOTICES.

HUMBOLDT PARK Residence Association.

The Members of the HUMBOLDT PARK RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION are hereby invited to a General Meeting of the Shareholders on THURSDAY, May 8, at 3 p. m., in their office in Greenebaum's Building, No. 78 Fifth-av., Room 4. The presence of every member is solicited. CHARLES PROESSTING, Secretary.

NOTICE.

All subscribers to and parties interested in the FEMALE SEMINARY at **WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,** Are requested to meet at the office of G. A. CHAMBERS & CO., No. 4 Honore Block, on THURSDAY, May 8, at 2 o'clock p. m. By order of Committee.

LOTTERY.

$75,000 IN CASH FOR $1.

OMAHA LOTTERY!

To erect the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum, to be drawn in public May 30, 1873. Positively. Tickets $1 each, or Six for $5. Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired. 1 Cash Prize, $75,000; 1 Cash Prize, $25,000; 1 Cash Prize, $15,000. We will send a certificate of 20 tickets on receipt of $10, and the balance, $10 more, to be deducted from the Prizes after the drawing. For balance of Prizes send for Circular. Endorsed by his Excellency, Gov. W. H. James, and the best business men of the State. AGENTS WANTED. Address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of **HARDWOOD LUMBER.**

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c. Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber. OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "PROVIDENCE" CLOTHES WRINGER

Has the Moulton Roll, Metal Journal Casings, Adjustable Curved Clamp, Double Spiral Gear. Look at it before buying an inferior article. S. H. & E. Y. MOORE, 83 Lake-st.

LOUISIANA.

Troubled State of Affairs at Iberia and St. Martinsville.

A Sharp Engagement at the Latter Place Yesterday.

Steamboatmen Refuse to Carry United States Troops.

The McEnery Men Armed and Arming in Many Parts of the State.

Attempted Assassination of Kellogg in New Orleans.

A Pistol Shot Fired Through His Carriage, Grazing His Head.

NEW IBERIA, La., May 7—11 a. m.—Firing was heard this morning.

A courier from the citizens' camp reports three Metropolitans killed and four wounded, within two squares of the Court-House, where Col. Badger has concentrated his forces. Citizens are collecting from every portion of Attakappas. Most of the recruits are of the better class and well mounted, and generally armed with breech-loading shot-guns. So far the young men, principally, have gone to the field. Married men in the towns are watching the negro organizers, and are preparing to frustrate them. Captains of steamboats have been warned not to transport Metropolitans, and consequently did not bring those at the bay, knowing that their boats would be blown up. The entire Bayou Teche is under surveillance by well-organized bodies of citizens. The Kellogg troops can only reach St. Martinsville by fighting their way up the bay. It is generally supposed that an engagement took place last night, but no reports have been received up to the present hour.

BRASHEAR CITY, La., May 7.—Eight Metropolitans arrived this morning, making forty-eight altogether. The citizens refused them all shelter, and they are stopping in a small negro cabin filled with negroes. They have orders to go to St. Martinsville, but can get no transportation. The ferry flat-boat here has been removed. The Teche boats stopped near Franklin, and are guarded by citizens.

Citizens here are still determined. All is quiet. One Metropolitan, just arrived here from St. Martinsville, who came through the swamp, has verbal dispatches for New Orleans. He says Badger is hemmed in. He heard heavy cannonading at 2 o'clock this morning.

A grand turnout will take place of the Masons, firemen, and religious societies, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new Court-House at this place, to-day. The crowd will be large.

The Grand Jury have passed resolutions to have Kellogg and his officers appear before them, on the charge of usurping the government of Louisiana. Judge Abell ordered the report filed, and subpœnas are to be issued for the parties to appear before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury also report against the Metropolitan Police.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Forty-one horses and thirty men, Kelloggites, with arms and accoutrements, left at 7 p. m. by Morgan's Texas Railroad for the Teche country.

The excitement prevailing throughout the city was increased this evening by a report that Kellogg had been shot. The report was untrue, but it appears that a pistol was fired near him, and some reports say at him.

The Superintendent of Morgan's Texas Railroad makes the following statement: This morning, a detachment of police took charge of and picketed the wharf of the Texas Railroad Company, interfering with business and creating alarm. I rebuked Flanigan, who was in charge of the police, and sent word to Kellogg expressing disapprobation of their conduct. At half-past 4 o'clock Kellogg called at the office, corner of Natchez alley and Magazine street, to explain the matter. While doing so his carriage, at the door, was immediately surrounded by a large, excited crowd, who commenced jeering and denouncing him. Just as Kellogg's carriage was being driven off, some one in the crowd fired a pistol. The driver immediately plied the whip, and drove through Natchez alley at a furious pace.

BRASHEAR CITY, La., May 7.—The boats are all seized by the citizens. The United States troops are detained here, and unable to proceed further for want of transportation.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The Resisters assert that, although the United States troops are going to St. Martinsville upon the application of the United States Marshal upon a plea of serving a civil process, their real object, or the effect of their mission, will be to relieve the Metropolitans, whose petitions for help are thus heeded.

All the city papers condemn the action of the mob in breaking into the Government stores last night, and Gov. McEnery has issued an address of a similar purport.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7—8 p. m.—The *Picayune's* New Iberia special says: A sharp engagement took place to-day at St. Martinsville. The police, about 2:15 p. m., made a sortie from the town, attacked the forces of Col. Debianc, who fell back before them. The police fired both solid shot and shell from their cannon, but without effect. They advanced about a mile and a half beyond the town and made a stand, but retreated after a brisk skirmish before the forces of Col. Debianc.

BRASHEAR, La., May 7.—The United States troops are still here, quartered in the railroad depot. They expect to leave to-morrow, with the agreement that no Metropolitans shall have transportation with them.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The *Picayune* has the following:

Reporter—Mr. Kellogg, I am a representative of the *Picayune*, and, if you have no objection to tell them, I should like you to detail the facts of the attempt on your life to-day.

Mr. K.—Certainly, I have no objection. I left the Mechanics' Institute, this afternoon, in company with Capt. George L. Norton, and went through Common to Magazine, and turned up Magazine to Whitney's office for the purpose of seeing Mr. Hutchinson regarding some complaints I heard he had made about his passengers being interrupted this morning by the police. After conversing with Mr. Hutchinson a short time, I told Norton he need not wait for me. He went off, and a few minutes later I left Mr. Hutchinson. On walking down the steps, just as I was about getting into my carriage, some gentlemen standing by asked me if my name was Kellogg, and I answered yes. He spoke very hastily, excitedly.

Reporter—Did you know him to be Mr. Bailey?

Mr. K.—No.

Reporter—Have you any remembrance of his appearance?

Mr. K.—He was a fine-looking, rather middle-aged man, of large stature. I noticed several rough characters and boys a little distance off, who seemed to be drawn on each side. There might have been of men and boys fifteen or twenty.

Reporter—He asked you if you were Gov. Kellogg or Mr. Kellogg?

Mr. K.—I can't say whether he said Mr. Kellogg or Gov. Kellogg.

Reporter—What did he do when you told him you were Gov. Kellogg?

Mr. K.—He spoke excitedly, and used harsh language, saying "You are a damned scoundrel," and one or two other expressions of like import. I was in the act of getting into the carriage, and I said to him: "I am not acquainted with you; I don't know that I have done anything to offend you, sir." Some other person, a short distance off, raised his hand and shook his fist at me, saying something I could not understand, because my driver started the horses. As we went around the corner from Magazine street, I heard a shot, and simultaneously felt the passage of a shot by my neck.

Reporter—The reporters had it that you were shot in the neck.

Mr. K.—Well, the reason of that is that when the ball passed I involuntarily raised my hand to my neck. The driver was driving pretty fast, and I said to him, "Be careful and don't run into that dray." I spoke pretty sharp to him. I really was not conscious that a pistol was aimed at me until I felt a tingling.

Reporter—You then went where?

Mr. K.—Just as soon as we drove on Camp street I said, "Don't drive so fast," and he drove comparatively slow round to the St. Charles Hotel.

Reporter—I heard that you went to the St. Charles Hotel and procured a close carriage, and had fifteen policemen to come up here as a body-guard.

Mr. K.—That is not so. I was at the hotel some time talking to Mr. Rivers, until I came up here with Capt. Flanigan in the carriage that is standing at the door.

Reporter—Then I suppose, Mr. Kellogg, that is all you know of the affair.

Mr. K.—That is all I know; but I have been told since that the person who accosted me was Mr. Railey.

While Mr. Kelley was narrating the incidents of his narrow escape, quite a number of persons dropped in, having heard the flying rumors, and when he closed his story they stepped forward and congratulated him. Dr. Kellogg, Judge Howell, and others of Kellogg's adherents, were among those who first offered their congratulations.

The young man who fired the shot was about three paces behind the carriage as it turned into Natchez street, followed by a large and jeering crowd. It penetrated the back of the carriage. The man was well dressed, very quiet, and very collected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Private dispatches from Louisiana represent the condition of affairs there as even worse and more alarming than detailed in the general press telegrams. Gov. Kellogg started out with the determination to crush the McEnery party, but he finds this more difficult than he anticipated. The McEnery party are armed and arming, and in many parts of the State it is reported they will be able to offer successful resistance to Kellogg's forces. Up to this time Gov. Kellogg has not called upon the President of the United States in the way prescribed by the Constitution for assistance. According to the last decision of the Acting Secretary of War, Secretary Robeson, Gen. Emery is not authorized to use the national troops until he does so, except to secure the service of process issued by the United States Courts.

FARMERS AND PRODUCERS.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Farmers' and Producers' Convention—Josiah Quincy Elected Chairman—Resolutions and Speeches.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Farmers' Cheap Transportation Convention met this forenoon at 10:30, R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y., in the chair.

After a number of associations had been admitted to representation in the Convention, the Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report: President, Josiah Quincy, Boston; Secretary, R. H. Ferguson, Troy; Vice-Presidents, Lewis A. Thomas, Iowa; Henry Bronson, Kansas; Gen. West, Wisconsin; Wm. Buswell, Iowa; Gov. Smith, Georgia; J. A. Thompson, West Virginia; Adelbert Ames, Mississippi; Geo. J. Pott, New York; J. B. Phinney, Illinois; W. G. Wood, Ohio; E. A. Stanwood, Missouri; J. H. Gray, District of Columbia; Joseph E. Stetson, New Jersey; Franklin C. Johnson, Indiana; A. Morrison, Minnesota; A. L. Dodge, Vermont; E. Wakles, Nebraska; ex-Gov. Padleford, Rhode Island; Gen. T. C. Hersey, Maine; J. B. Sergeant, Connecticut; Henry S. Hall, North Carolina; Col. Palmer, Columbia, S. C.; M. D. Wilbur, Michigan; James McArthur, Kentucky; Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. The report was approved, and a Committee of five was appointed to inform Mr. Quincy of his appointment.

When that gentleman entered the room he was warmly received. In his address to the Convention Mr. Quincy said that he had spent a large part of his life in building railroads, and he felt very keenly the danger growing out of immense railroad monopolies. He appreciated their great benefits, but was aware of their danger to the people. The great granaries of Illinois held enough to supply the East with food, but it depends on one or two men to say what shall be paid for that food when delivered in Eastern cities. He thought something must be done to take this matter out of the hands of the few men. It was a matter that interested deeply the whole country, and should not be controlled by a very few. The object of this association was to counteract the great evil. Railroads have power to bribe Legislatures, and will continue to dictate laws until the people shall have come together and assert their rights. The rights of railroad shareholders are not to be infringed upon, but the paramount right of the whole people to cheap transportation must be asserted and secured.

The constitution and by-laws reported provide that the organization shall be known as "The National American Cheap Transportation Association," whose object shall be the cheapening and equalization of railroad transportation rates throughout the United States, and make provision also for a subordinate association in each State, and regulate minor matters for the guidance and government of national and State associations.

The Convention then took a recess till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. The following parties were admitted as delegates: The Rev. Mr. Freeman, Illinois; M. M. Pomeroy, Charles H. Morris, of the Purveyors' Association and Board of Trade, New York; the Hon. D. B. Mellish, and Theodore E. Tomlinson. While waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Horace H. Day, M. M. Pomeroy, and others, delivered brief addresses, advocating the objects of the movement. The Secretary read a letter from Gov. Smith, of Georgia, regretting his inability to be present, and expressing the opinion that cheap transportation can only be secured by lines of water communication. The letter concludes as follows: "I agree with you, that there is no question before the country of equal importance with this, and I heartily second you in your patriotic desire that neither party ties nor sectional jealousies be suffered to interfere with or impede the successful prosecution of the grand undertaking. It would give me great pleasure to see you at the Convention at Atlanta on the 20th of May, accompanied by such delegation as the Convention of the 5th of May select.

M. D. Wilber, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made a report. The resolutions created considerable discussion, some delegates objecting to the strong language used toward the railroad corporations. The resolutions were taken up section by section, and discussed and adopted. The following are the resolutions, as amended and adopted:

WHEREAS, The productive industries of the United States, plantation and farm, mine and factory, commercial and mercantile, are not only the sources of all our national and individual wealth, but also the elements on which our very national and individual existence depends; and

WHEREAS, All national products are the fruits of labor and capital, and as neither labor nor capital will continue actively employed without an equivalent measurably just; and

WHEREAS, Great national industries are only sustained and prospered by the interchange of products of one section of country with those of another; and

WHEREAS, The existing rates of transportation for the varied products of the Union from one part of the country to another, and to foreign countries, as well as the transit cost of the commodities required in exchange are, in many instances injurious, and to certain interests absolutely destructive, arising, in part at least, from an insufficiency of avenues; and

WHEREAS, The great national want of the nation to-day is relief from the present rates of transit upon American products; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the hour, and the mission of this Association, to obtain from Congress and the different State Legislatures such legislation as may be necessary to control and limit by law, within the proper constitutional and legitimate limits, the rates and charges of existing lines of transportation; to increase, where practicable, the capacity of our present water ways, and to add such new measures, both water and rail, as our immensely increasing internal commerce demands, so that the producer may be jointly rewarded for his honest toil, the consumer have cheap products, and our almost limitless surplus find foreign markets at rates to compete with the world.

Resolved, That a cheap transportation, both of persons and property, being most conducive to the free movement of the people, and the widest interchange and consumption of the products of the different parts of the Union, is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That constant and frequent association of the inhabitants of remote parts of the United States is not only desirable, but necessary, for the maintenance of a homogenous and harmonious population within the vast area of our territory.

Resolved, That the best interests of the different parts of the country also demand the freest possible interchange of the industrial products of the varied climates and industries of the United States, so that breadstuffs, textile fabrics, coal, lumber, iron, sugar, and various other products, local in their production but general in their consumption, may all reach the consumer at the least practicable cost of transportation, and that an arbitrary and unnecessary tax levied by the transporter over and above a fair remuneration for investment is a burden upon the producer and consumer, that it is part of wise statesmanship to remove.

Resolved, That certain leading railroad corporations of the country, although chartered to subserve the public welfare, and endowed with the right of eminent domain solely for that reason, have proved themselves practically monopolies, and become the tools of avaricious and unscrupulous capitalists to be used to plunder the public, enrich themselves, and impoverish the country through which they run.

Resolved, That many of the railroad corporations have not only disregarded the public convenience and prosperity, but have oppressed citizens, bribed our Legislatures, and defied our Executive and Judges, and stand to-day a most menacing danger to American liberty and to republican government.

Resolved, That the present system of railway management, having failed to meet the just expectations and demands of a long suffering people, must be radically reformed and controlled by the strong hand of the law, both State and National, and the railway corporations compelled to perform their proper functions as servants, and not as masters, of the people.

Resolved, That to this end we invoke the aid of all fair-minded men in all States of the Union in excluding from the halls of legislation, from our executive offices, and from the bench, all such railway officials, railway attorneys, or other hirelings, as prostitute public office to the base use of private gain.

Resolved, That, leaving the different sections and interests that desire cheap transportation to work out the problem in such manner as they may deem best, we earnestly invoke their careful consideration, their energetic action, and their resolute will in regulating and controlling rates of transportation, and in giving remunerative wages to the producer and cheap products to the consumer, untaxed by unearned charges for their carriage.

Resolved, That we invite the people of the various States to organize subsidiary associations, State, county, and town, to co-operate with the National Association; that the power to accomplish the purposes desired rests absolutely with the suffering millions. Relief is within their reach and control. United action and the near future will give, as certain as it is needed, for all time and the good of all, the true solution of the problem of cheap transportation.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to draft an address to the people: The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Boston; M. D. Wilber, Michigan; Horace H. Day, New York City; R. H. Ferguson, Troy, N. Y.; Henry Bronson, Kansas; J. A. Noonan, Milwaukee; and W. H. C. Price, New York.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in Washington, January, 1874, at the call of the Executive Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Convention of Western farmers now in session in this city, having elected Josiah Quincy, of Boston, President, and other officers, besides adopting a Constitution, proceeded to consider the ways and means of cheapening the rates of transportation of produce. Mr. Quincy, in an eloquent address, said that he had spent a large part of his life in building railroads. He felt very keenly the danger growing out of immense railroad monopolies. He appreciated their great benefits, but was aware of their danger to the people. The great granaries of Illinois held enough to supply the East with food, but it depends upon one or two men to say what shall be paid for the food when delivered in the Eastern cities. He thought something must be done to take this out of the hands of a few men.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The supply of loanable funds at this point is steadily increasing. The money market seems at last to have settled down to an easy condition for the spring and summer months. Currency is still flowing this way. The banks are getting into stronger positions, and are discounting more freely for their customers, as well as offering increased amounts of money on call to leading brokers. On the Stock Exchange money was very easy to-day, and the brokers supplied themselves at 7 to 5 per cent per annum. One of the gratifying changes resulting from the present condition of finances is the increased demand for mercantile paper, of which very large amounts were placed yesterday and to-day in the open market at 7 to 9 per cent for prime names, and 10 to 12 per cent for second-class names. Many capitalists manifest a disposition to place money for a period of time covering the summer months, hence all offerings of strictly prime paper are eagerly taken up. Another important feature attending the increased ease in money is the improved demand for new railway bonds, which have good properties behind them, and which are offered by bankers of standing in the community. This demand for railway bonds is likely to increase in future, when we reach a great plethora of money, which event seems not very far distant.

STOCKS.

The stock market presented no unusual features this afternoon. Canton, one of Drew's favorites, and of which he is supposed to hold nine-tenths of the stock, advanced to 104¾@105½. The stock during the recent depression sold at 85. The most active stock has been Union Pacific.

GOLD

closed at 117⅛.

BONDS.

Governments at the close were firm.

PRODUCE.

The inquiry for low grades of flour is good and these are scarce; and the market is firmer for shipping extras and good superfine. Medium grades are plenty and heavy. Family grades are quiet but steady. The demand for wheat early in the day was rather more active, and under more favorable news from Europe, prices were firmer. The demand is chiefly for export. The market for mess pork continues very dull. But little business reported. There is scarcely any demand for round lots. Under unfavorable reports from Western points the market declined. The market for Western steam lard, for spot and future delivery, opened strong at yesterday's quotations, but a limited demand soon caused a reaction. Some sales were made at 9⅜c on the spot. For the balance of the month, June, and July, trade was dull.

Indiana Municipal Elections.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—Full returns from all the wards in the city give Mitchell, Democrat, for Mayor, 378 majority. The Republican candidates on the balance of the ticket are elected by majorities ranging from 180 to 580. The new Council will stand 11 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 7.—The contest on yesterday over the city election was one of the most exciting for many years. The Republicans had no ticket in the field, but supported the Independent Democratic ticket, which was not put before the people until Monday morning. For the position of Treasurer there was no opposition, and each party elected two of the remaining candidates. Col. Zollinger, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 953, which is about 700 less than the majority at the last State election. Freeman, Democrat, was elected Clerk by a majority of 651. There was a desperate contest over City Marshal, but the Independents elected Kelly by 46 majority, and Strong, for Assessor, by a majority of 1,350. In two Democratic wards Independent Councilmen were elected.

Movement of Troops.

YANKTON, D. T., May 7.—Ten companies of the Seventh Cavalry, which have been encamped here, took up their line of march at noon to-day, under command of Gen. Custer, up the Missouri River. It is understood that the companies will be located at such points west of the Missouri River, along the proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as their services may be required. Owing to the absence of forage along the line of march, the progress must be slow, and the regiment will probably not reach the crossing before the 10th of June.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Death of the Great Jurist and Statesman.

His Sudden and Unexpected Demise—His Last Hours.

Scenes and Incidents Attending His Death.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase is dead. He was yesterday attacked by apoplexy, in this city, and died this morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William S. Hoyt, No. 4 West Thirty-third street. His two daughters and Senator Sprague were present.

The Chief Justice came on here on Saturday evening to visit Mrs. W. S. Hoyt, his daughter. He was in unusually good health and spirits. This favorable state of things continued until yesterday morning, when at 10 o'clock a servant sent to call him to breakfast, on entering his room, found Mr. Chase lying in a state of unconscious stupor. His daughter was summoned, and servants were dispatched for medical aid. When the physicians arrived, the unconsciousness was found to have resulted from the recurrence of paralysis, of which he has had several strokes. All efforts to relieve him proved unavailing, and it was evident that his vitality was ebbing away. Gov. Sprague and his wife, daughter of Judge Chase, were summoned, and arrived in the city last evening. His two daughters remained by his bedside until, at 10:30 this morning, he breathed his last. He remained totally unconscious from the time his condition was discovered until the end.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—When Chief Justice Chase left here last Saturday for New York he was rather feeble, but not more so than he has been for several weeks past, and his friends did not anticipate so sudden a termination of his life. It is certain that Judge Chase himself had no immediate apprehension of death. He had made arrangements for a somewhat extended trip. The points of his journey included New York, Providence, Boston, and Cincinnati, bringing up in Colorado Territory, where he proposed spending most of the summer with an old friend. He had an idea that the clear, bracing air of Colorado would be of great benefit to him. This was also the opinion of his physician, Dr. Brown-Sequard, under whose care he had recently placed himself.

On the occasion of his departure from the city, on Saturday morning last, a little breakfast party was assembled at the Sprague mansion, corner of Sixth and E streets, where the Chief Justice has resided for a year past, consisting of Judge Chase; Judge Worden, his private secretary and biographer; Miss Walker, a sister of Judge Walker, of Ohio; Miss Carrie Moulton, and Miss Amy Auld, a niece of the Chief Justice. Mrs. Sprague had left Washington two days before, and was not present, nor was Senator Sprague, who left for the East soon after the adjournment of Congress. The breakfast passed off pleasantly, although it was noticed that the Chief Justice was not in his usual spirits.

Judge Chase's last interview with any leading statesman in Washington was with Senator Sumner. Mr. Sumner is himself an invalid and unable to make calls, but learning that the Chief Justice was about to leave the city, he made an extra effort, as he says, and called upon him on Friday afternoon. The interview was brief, continuing for about half an hour. Mr. Sumner says it was exceedingly pleasant, and the Chief Justice discussed public affairs with his accustomed clearness and ability. There was nothing to indicate any impaired condition of the mental faculties. "You know," said Mr. Sumner, to-day, in relating the circumstances of the interview, "Judge Chase and I were always warm friends. I had a great respect for him, not more on account of his abilities as a statesman than because of his patriotism. We sat together in the Senate in the days when the principles of the Republican party were not as popular as they are now, and I always found him faithful." Mr. Sumner says they talked over the old times, and then reverted to current topics, among others the conditions of affairs in Louisiana. The Chief Justice was of opinion that Congress committed a great blunder in failing to act upon that question when it was presented to them. Such scenes as were being enacted in Louisiana were calculated, he thought, to destroy the faith of the people in a Republican form of government. His criticisms of public men were free and candid, but of course these were not intended for the public. When he heard of the death of the Chief Justice, Mr. Sumner was much affected. He expressed great gratification that he had the pleasure of meeting him so recently. The following letter was received on Monday by Judge Worden, Judge Chase's private secretary and biographer. It is the last letter received here from him, and was written in lead pencil:

NEW YORK, May 4.

Dear Judge:

Please excuse my penciling. It is more convenient than ink. I had rather a cold and bleak ride yesterday, relieved by the comfort of a compartment which I should call a box, but was rewarded at the end of it by seeing my children in good health, and some of my grandchildren. There is nothing changed in my personal condition. How do you feel now that I am gone? Relieved from my sick ways and utterances, or upon the whole are you sorry to miss me? Remember me to Donn and Mrs. Platt when you see them. I hope Mrs. P. has quite recovered from the effects of the shock and discomforts to which she was subjected by the fire. Tell Donn that I was disappointed by his non-fulfillment of his promise to Mrs. Sprague to call on me to say "good-bye." Do you remember Dr. Brown-Sequard's note? Was it left among the letters of which you took charge? Please inclose it by return mail. I still propose going to Boston on Wednesday or Thursday, and particularly want the note. Faithfully your friend, S. P. CHASE.

Hon. R. B. Worden.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Chief Justice had been for a long time under the impression that his disease was the result of fever and ague, contracted several years ago in Michigan, the peculiar feature of which was physical weakness and inability to labor continuously. For this reason he had for some time past refrained from attempting any protracted mental labor.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The *Tribune* publishes the following to-morrow:

The first knowledge people had that the Chief Justice of the United States was in New York was conveyed in the brief announcement of his death. One week ago to-day, the last decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court, and the Judges dispersed. Mr. Chase left Washington on Saturday morning, and reached here that evening, went directly to the house of his younger daughter, Mrs. Janet R. C. Hoyt, No. 4 West Thirty-third street. He spent Sunday quietly, riding in the afternoon to Central Park. On Monday morning some of his friends, who had learned of his arrival in the city, came to pay their respects, and with one of the most intimate and trusted of them, Mr. Hiram Barney, he walked down Fifth avenue, and discussed in a pleasant and familiar way the topics of the hour, and among them Charles Francis Adams' oration on Seward. In parting, Mr. Chase urged Mr. Barney to come and see him often, and exacted a promise that he should come on Wednesday morning. He did so, and came just in time to see him die.

On Monday evening there was not discernible any shadow of the disaster so fast approaching. He seemed in his usual health, and in very good spirits, although complaining of a little fatigue, and entered into an animated conversation with those friends who were present. To one of them he detailed his plans for the coming summer. This morning he was to have gone to Boston, remaining there with relations two or three weeks. Returning, his intention was to stop in this city a few days on his way to Washington, and after completing matters of business and domestic interest there, to make a journey to Colorado Springs by easy stages, visiting his friends in Cincinnati and at other points along the route. These plans he gave with the repeated and emphasized condition, "If I live." About 10 o'clock, the usual hour for retiring, he said "Good night," and left the room. These were the last words he spoke, except, perhaps, that next morning, his servant understood him to say "Fire," in motioning toward the fire-place. On Monday morning, about half-past 6 o'clock, his servant entering his room, found him sleeping quietly, with his hand under his face, as he habitually lay. On approaching the bed a few moments later, the servant saw that the Chief-Justice was seized with a spasm, and the features were convulsed and light foam appearing on the lips. Drs. John G. Perry, Metcalfe, and Clarke were at once summoned, and it was pronounced an apoplectic attack, with paralysis of the left side. The paralysis of the attack of June, 1870, was of the right side, and had virtually disappeared, there being still very slight traces of it in the lips and right hand. This attack was more unexpected from the fact that Mr. Chase was assured by his physicians last summer that there was no longer any danger of a recurrence of a paralytic attack. From the time of the attack on Tuesday morning he remained entirely unconscious. His head was motionless, while his right arm was restlessly active. The convulsive spasms recurred frequently during the day, and the doctors finally placed their patient under the influence of chloroform, which was applied on a handkerchief to his face whenever a spasm was seen to be approaching. Its effect was immediate. All the unremitting care and attention that affection could suggest found no response. At a few minutes after 9 o'clock yesterday morning it became evident that he was sinking fast. His breathing became more and more labored, until at 10 o'clock precisely it ceased altogether. A spasmodic twitching beginning with the lower portion of the body followed, which lasted for a few seconds, and then all was still. There were present in the room at the time Senator Sprague and Mrs. K. C. Sprague, the Chief Justice's eldest daughter, Mr. W. S. Hoyt, and Mrs. Janet R. C. Hoyt, Mr. Edwin Hoyt, and Mr. Hiram Barney.

The remains of the Chief Justice will lie in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rutherford Place, from Friday till noon Saturday, to afford an opportunity of seeing them.

Dr. Tyng will conduct the funeral ceremonies, and the Rev. Dr. Hall will preach the sermon. The funeral takes place at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, after which the body will be forwarded to Washington for temporary interment in the Congressional Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The death of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase has caused general grief throughout the city. The flags on the City Hall, hotels, principal newspaper offices, and many private buildings are displayed at half-mast. All the evening papers contain obituaries, eulogistic of the integrity, ability, and spotless character of the deceased statesman.

The news of the death of the Chief Justice was not received in the United States Court Buildings until near the time of the adjournment of the United States Circuit and District Courts, and as the truth of the report was not considered absolutely certain, no motion was made to adjourn either Court, it being deemed expedient to postpone making such a motion until the report was confirmed.

CINCINNATI, O., May 7.—Samuel J. Covington, President of the Chamber of Commerce, announced the death of Chief Justice Chase to-day on 'Change. Alluding to his distinguished personal services, and the intimate relations which he sustained to this city, a committee of five of the old members was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. The Custom-House flag and steamer flags are at half-mast.

SALT LAKE, May 7.—Nothing had been received regarding the death of Chief-Justice Chase till the Associated Press announced the flags flying at half-mast in New York in respect to his memory. The flags on the principal hotels in this city were immediately dropped to half-mast, and the announcement causes a profound sensation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The news of the death of Chief-Justice Chase occasioned a great surprise and profound regret in all circles. The Attorney-General was advised early in the day of the serious illness of the Chief-Justice, and in a brief space of time afterwards, of the death of Mr. Chase.

Secretary Richardson was also early advised of the death of the Chief Justice, and the sad intelligence was spread throughout the Treasury Department very rapidly, creating sincere expressions of sorrow amongst the clerks and employes, many of whom were old and intimate official associates of the deceased, many of the more prominent officials in the different bureaus having been appointed to office during his administration of the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

ALBANY, May 7.—Gov. Dix to-day transmitted a message to the Legislature announcing the death of Chief Justice Chase, and suggesting that appropriate action be taken by both Houses.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 7—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.95	41	N., brisk.	Heavy rain.
Buffalo	30.08	52	E., fresh.	Light rain.
Cairo	29.70	74	S. W., gentle.	Light rain.
Chicago	29.63	49	N. E., fresh.	Threaten'g
Cincinnati	29.79	63	S. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.85	52	N. E., brisk.	Light rain.
Davenport	29.69	55	N. E., fresh.	Light rain.
Detroit	29.83	51	S. E., fresh.	Light rain.
Duluth	29.90	43	N. E., gentle.	Fair.
Escanaba	29.96	49	N. E., fresh.	Light rain.
Fort Garry	30.11	36	N. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.85	54	N. E., fresh.	Light rain.
Marquette	29.97	50	Calm.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.79	45	N. E., fresh.	Light rain.
Omaha	29.82	58	Calm.	Cloudy.
Pembina	30.13	41	N. E., brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.75	60	S. E., gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.83	53	E., fresh.	Heavy rain
Yankton	29.89	47	N., brisk.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.70	57	Calm.	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—For the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with southerly winds, veering to southwesterly and northwesterly. For the Northwest and thence to Kansas and Missouri, cloudy weather and rain, possibly clearing for Thursday afternoon, with northeasterly and northwesterly winds. For the Lake Region, and thence to the Ohio Valley, northeasterly and southerly winds and cloudy and rainy weather. For Canada and New England, increasing cloudiness, diminishing pressure, and occasional rain. For the Middle States, generally cloudy and rainy weather, falling barometer, and higher temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland, and are ordered for Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, and Duluth.

The Supreme Court Judgeship.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., May 7.—The Hon. Mr. Craig was here to-day organizing his forces for the contest, and he seemed to entertain strong hopes of being elected. He was closeted with Mr. Bryant, his chief fugleman here, for several hours, and it is understood that all of the wire-pullers in Craig's interest are to move on Lawrence's forces in LaSalle County, with a view of capturing his stores and ammunition. Craig's experience in the line of county-seat fights has made him an accomplished wire-puller, and it will not be his fault if he does not win.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The horse-shoers of the Second and Fourth Avenue Railroads joined to-day in the strike inaugurated by the horse-shoers of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Roads, on Tuesday.

Four hundred pavement laborers are now on a strike at Orange, N. Y., and the contractor has asked for protection for his property. The Italians have affiliated with the strikers.

The Lost Atlantic.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 7.—The steamship Atlantic has been completely blown up. Fourteen bodies were recovered on Sunday and Monday. But very few valuable articles have been found. The blowing up of the steamer is condemned as injudicious. The New York Wrecking Company, it is said, will be heavy losers.

Gen. Fremont's Difficulties.

NEW YORK, May 7.—According to a Washington special, negotiations are progressing there to turn over the lands granted by Texas to the Parisians who purchased the El Paso Railroad bonds, and thus relieve Gen. Fremont from the judgment of the French courts.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—Crude petroleum quiet, weak, and lower, tending still downward; $2.35 per bri at Parker's Landing, equal to 6⅛c per gallon here. Refined dull and lower, at 16c on cars here.

THE SOUTH.

A Protest Against the Illiberal Conduct of Some Northerners.

Letter from an Ex-Officer of the Union Army.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a Northern man who has resided in the South for the past eight years, I thank you for the liberal sentiments you are so ably advocating as to the proper course to be pursued by the Northern people towards their Southern brethren. It would indeed be well for every Northern man (and his family) who has hoped to improve his condition in life, or his (or their) healths by living in a milder climate, if your paper were the weekly visitor of every home in the South.

You even could not realize how unpleasant it is to straightforward Northern residents of the Southern States, who are identifying themselves with the interests of the Southern people, and are daily receiving increased marks of confidence, to see those people annoyed and harassed by

UNGENEROUS, CONTEMPTIBLE FLINGS,

meddlesome, uncalled-for insinuations, about their want of patriotism, their hatred of the General Government, their universal ignorance and shiftlessness, their dislike and ill-treatment of Northern people living amongst them,—their even forcing them, by destroying their property and by keeping them out of society, to leave the South. Now, it is possble that your intelligent, liberally-educated citizens still believe and swallow all these exaggerated misrepresentations without any doubts, or without making any allowance for the many reasons for starting and promulgating them?

Before, and especially during, the War, the Northern people were not only indoctrinated by politicians, but by many philanthropists, with sentiments well calculated to cause a want of confidence in the good intentions and the honesty of all classes of the Southern people. Slavery was, I grant, considered by the mass of the Northern people to be a sad, yes, terrible, calamity (I thought so); while this people thought otherwise. Their reasons for so believing were not only questioned, but ridiculed; and, when the War was the result, we all (count myself in) doubted their honesty in doing as they did.

I DO NOT NOW.

Natural consequences only followed. They were exasperated because of Northern interference with what they felt were their rights; and they fought like tigers for those rights, as they saw them. They looked with their eyes, not with ours.

Eight years' close observation, and an intimate acquaintance with many Confederate officers, and with many of the leading citizens of Tennessee and Georgia, whose whole souls were with the movement which aroused and helped to carry on the War, convince me that, when all was over,—when Gens. Lee and Johnston surrendered,—all parties had fully made up their minds to

ACCEPT HEARTILY THE TERMS OF PEACE,

as foreshadowed by Gens. Grant and Sherman, to conduct themselves in accordance with them, and to so advise their people and soldiery. I am equally satisfied that an early and pleasant settlement of our national and local troubles would have been brought about if a set of unprincipled, thieving

NORTHERN ADVENTURERS,

who had no standing at home,—not a chance for political preferment,—had not come down into the South, and sought and reached public places everywhere by appealing to the lowest feelings of the colored population,—by daily exciting prejudices on their part towards their former masters, to such an extent as to endanger the lives of the latter, and the safety of their property. (The many murders, and the daily work of the incendiary, for a time verified beyond question that fact.)

Then, upon the very foot-prints of those dark days, to have Congressional enactments rapidly following each other, looking not only to distrusting the good intentions of one and all of this people, but to taking away from them even the possibility for the time being to regulate

THEIR INTERNAL AFFAIRS,

was, to say the least, hard to bear. But, when the little the States, counties, and cities had left was not only misapplied, but even destroyed or stolen, is it to be wondered at that this people should have abhorred those in power, and looked with distrust upon every one from the North; that they should think it wise to watch all of them, and prove their good intentions and general character

BY THEIR ACTS,

before receiving them into full confidence, and extending to them the private and pleasing relations of their home society?

It is all nonsense to publish to the world that they never recognize, socially, the Northern gentleman and lady.

I KNOW THAT IS NOT SO.

On the contrary, I know of many instances where Southern gentlemen and ladies have put themselves out of their way to extend courtesies to Northern persons of good standing, that had been found to be gentlemen and ladies. It is with Northern men and women to make their positions (it may take some time). It is so all over the Northern and Western States, and why should it not be so here? Your society demands persons to be well introduced, or to have proven themselves worthy of confidence, before they are received in a social way; and yet, judging from the tone of many of the Northern press, these well-established and very correct rules of your society must be entirely ignored by this people.

And have they not much greater reason for moving cautiously? They certainly have had many positive proofs of new-comers turning out badly. Their endeavors to encourage immigration and the bringing of capital into their midst have been abused and misunderstood. The South is fast getting to be, and can well be,

INDUSTRIALLY INDEPENDENT.

This people have wonderfully recovered their lost energies, from the shock caused by the loss of their slaves, as well as other possessions, and from the unsettled and unsatisfactory condition the labor of the country was left in when the War ended. For a time, it was hard for them to appreciate their condition; but they have not only done so, but the former master and slave now understand each other's position, and are doing well. The doubts and fears heretofore existing have been, in a great measure, swept away. In a very short time, all will be well, if they can only be let alone.

As to the situation of

NORTHERN RESIDENTS,

they can and are bound to do well, also, if they only act like men, and pursue a square, straightforward course of conduct, and are liberal-minded, expecting no more than they should give,—no more than are the natural promptings of a gentleman or lady. The Southerners cannot help liking an independent thinker; it matters not how much he may differ with them, if they are satisfied he is honest in his views; while they despise a sneak and fawning hypocrite. I have been prompted to write this letter on account of

THE GREAT WRONGS

which are continually being done to Northern people who have homes all over the South, by those dainty travelers from the North who pass through some section of the South, and who then, with the hope of getting a little cheap popularity, give erroneous, stereotyped views of this people and their habits, to some local political paper, or settle down and send their letters to the Northern press.

Take, for instance, the inclosed specimen from one William P. Frye, M. C., which I see has found its way into several Northern papers, but, I am pleased to add, without general comment:

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Hon. William P. Frye, member of Congress from this district, arrived home Friday evening. Mr. Frye is in excellent health. He made a brief trip into Virginia, with a view, at the outset, of traveling further South, but his experience of Southern life was so unpleasant that he returned, going no further than Petersburg. He says that the utmost poverty, neglect, and prejudice prevail, and that the people are far behind in improvements, and their methods of living. The hotels are foul and unwholesome, the cookery bad, and the entire atmosphere tainted with shiftlessness. The prejudice against Northern men is still deep, especially in social relations. Mr. Frye speaks of one gentleman (a Maine man) who has lived in Petersburg twelve years, next door "neighbor" to an "F. F. V." of most azure blood. It chanced that the houses of the two were identical. For nearly twelve years the two families had lived side by side without the slightest social intercourse, till one day recently a daughter of the aristocratic Virginian stumbled into the Yankee's house by blunder. She soon retreated on discovering her mistake. On reaching home her mother required her to remove her clothing, and be sure and not put on the habiliments desecrated by the Yankee's footstool until they had been washed.

Most of the Southern journalists take no notice of these ill-bred attacks, but, nevertheless, it stings them, and naturally, when seen by the masses, calls forth a determination to ignore Northern society.

Now, I ask, is it possible that "M. C.'s" can make capital at home by criticising the manner of cooking and living of their Southern neighbors. When all is said, it is

ONLY A MATTER OF TASTE.

When Webster, Clay, Silas Wright, the Adamses, and that class of men were in Congress, great sentiments were looked for,—something elevated. The general good and the well-being of the whole country were considered from some high standpoint. I imagine it would have been a matter of indifference to them as to whether the Southern folks preferred corn-bread to baker's bread for dinner, or whether they fried or broiled their meats. They did not publicly discuss, or give observations to publish abroad, how this or that section lived; or relate, for the same purpose, with great gusto, some damaging story about some "Virginian lady stumbling into a Yankee neighbor's by blunder," and then being required, by an infuriated mother, to remove her clothes. It is possible the said Yankees were dirty people; and it is also possible that said Virginians were narrow-minded fools. The like are found all over the country. (It is more than probable that the story is without a shadow of truth to stand upon.) It is certainly true that every village, as well as city, North and South, has near neighbors who only know each other by name; and almost every place has families from some cause deadly hostile to each other.

Allow me to protest earnestly, but respectfully, against

THIS ILLIBERAL WARFARE

on the part of some of the Northern journals and people, who are thus trying to keep alive the smouldering fire caused by that dead issue,—Slavery,—and the late War. I cannot believe that they can be so ungenerous as to take delight in injuring the standing and social relations of their friends and relations all over the South, who prefer to live here and be respected. Yet this unwise, mean course is doing so everywhere. No persons, much less a whole people, like to have their real faults thrown up to them; but, when they are continually chafed by falsehoods, they are not to be blamed for resenting it. I repeat, they are now able to and can take care of themselves. They certainly have had enough to suffer in the past, without continuing to stand such abuse unnoticed.

On the contrary, give them a few more such

LIBERAL, GRACEFUL ACTS

as that of Vice-President Wilson in calling the Hon. John B. Gordon to preside over the Senate, and all will be well. Northern residents will be well treated. Peace will be restored in reality.

It is kindness and magnanimity that subdue and kill a brave, big-hearted people,—not insults and injuries. Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. WHITE,
Late Surgeon of the First and Twenty-second Iowa Regiments.

EVANSTON.

First Meeting of the New Board of Trustees—Session of the Board of Education.

The first regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of this village was held in the office of Charles K. Bannister, Village Clerk, on Tuesday evening. The members were all present except H. G. Powers; the President, Charles J. Gilbert, in the chair.

Mr. Bannister read the President's message, in which some valuable suggestions were made. It was recommended that a Board of Health be organized, consisting of physicians who would serve free, and that the Board so formed report to the Trustees every month. The importance of labeling the streets with their respective names; the establishment of a uniform grade on business streets; the necessity of cleaning the streets and alleys; and that immediate action be taken to push through the Lake Shore drive, as the right of way may have to be purchased, were all recommended. Also the erection of a crib north of the pier, 100x150 feet, to protect the water-pipes when laid. The appointment of the following Committees was confirmed:

Finance and Water—Gage and Powers.
Streets, Alleys, and Sidewalks—Phelps and Blanchard.
Street Lamps, Fire Department, and Assessments—Willard and Gilbert.
Police, Licenses, and Drainage—Powers and Gilbert.
Public Library, Plats, and Subdivisions—Blanchard and Willard.

Bills were audited and ordered paid, footing up $295.94. A petition for a sidewalk in front of Mr. Leonard's property on Hinman avenue was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys. A petition for a plank sidewalk on the west side of Benson avenue, from Davis street south to the village limits, was referred to the same Committee. The petition of T. C. Hoag et al. for a drain on the south side of Davis street, from Chicago to Sherman avenues, to drain cellars, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, with power to act. The petition of C. F. Grey and the owners of a tract of 77 acres adjoining the West line of the Village of Evanston, remonstrating against the efforts being made for annexation, was referred to the same Committee. Connors' Subdivision of Lots 21 and 22, Block 40, of Village of Evanston, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

A communication from the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, in which the offer was made to light the streets of the village with gas for $18.14 per lamp for the year, the present cost for same with oil, is $12, was referred to the aforesaid Committee.

Hugh A. White, Esq., was elected Corporation Counsel for the ensuing year; Henry Oaker, Street Commissioner; Lyman J. Gage, Treasurer, and M. Jennings, lamplighter.

Messrs. Powers and Willard were appointed to revise the ordinances of the Board. The Village Clerk was instructed to draw an ordinance, covering the same ground as the State law, against cattle running at large.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to notify the people to clean their alleys.

Messrs. Blanchard and Gage were appointed to negotiate for the purchase of a safe, after which the Board adjourned for one week.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

The Evanston Philosophical Association met on Tuesday night in the Library Hall, Prof. Oliver Morey in the Chair. John F. Dale, of Winnetka; N. W. Boomer, of North Evanston; and T. Dwight, of South Evanston, were elected to membership in the Association. Dr. Miner Raymond read a paper on "Education," which elicited considerable discussion and praise. A. Hesler produced, for examination by the Association, the negative of a flash of lightning, which he took during the recent storm. The remainder of the evening was spent in social conversation. The Association will hold the next meeting on the first Tuesday of June.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

for the Township of Evanston met at the residence of Isaac R. Hitt on Tuesday evening. There were present, A. Shuman, President of the Board; I. R. Hitt, J. E. Miller, G. E. Purrington, A. W. Wood, and Prof. Charles Raymond. A petition was read, signed by the residents on Dempster street, praying that the Board pay their share for claying and graveling said street. The Board, after some discussion, acceded to the prayer of the petition, with the proviso that the cost should not exceed 18 cents per foot. The Committee on Teachers were given discretionary power to admit pupils from other school districts. The janitor's salary was fixed at $25 for the summer months. The pay-roll for the month of April was audited by the Committee on Finance, and the Secretary instructed to draw orders for the same.

The Board adjourned to meet on Friday evening, the 16th instant.

THE DIXON DISASTER—AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

STERLING, Ill., May 5, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the special train was returning last evening from the sad scenes and sights of the terrible calamity that has befallen our sister city of Dixon, a meeting was organized in the crowded cars, and the sincere and heartfelt thanks of our people were cordially and unanimously extended to the officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and to the telegraph company and their employes, for their kindness and zeal in providing, at so short a notice, a special train for our people on that occasion.

John B. Mallett, Esq., our able and efficient Agent here; J. P. Lawrence, the Conductor; Larry Gagin, the Engineer; George B. Skitel, the Road-Master; J. R. Smith, Local Baggageman; and T. L. Parks, the Telegraph-Operator, are entitled to all praise for the kindness, energy, and dispatch with which everything was done. They deserve well of our people, and the companies may well feel proud of such men.

The train was free to all, and the cars were crowded to suffocation, and hundreds could not go for want of room. Truly yours,

A. A. TERRELL.

Ex-Gov. Hayes has declined for the second time the appointment of Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati.

IT COST HIM $25.

An Ungallant Sewing-Machine Man Fined That Sum for Roughly Ejecting a Lady from His Store.

The exact amount of homage due the recipient of a salary of $40 per week, and the charming tyranny that such a person expects to exercise with impunity upon employes, was illustrated yesterday morning in the West Side Police Court, where Mr. W. H. Wellington, agent for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, was fined $25 for an unprovoked assault upon Miss Fry, a young lady who had been an employe of the agency, and had been discharged by Mr. Wellington. The testimony fully established the brutality of the assault, but the causes which led to it did not appear in evidence, and as they are essential to a proper estimate of the assailant, and of the system of petty despotism carried on by persons enjoying the salary and position of Mr. Wellington, we shall give a short history of the case:

Miss Fry was one of the ladies employed in the salesroom of the office, which is now situated at 156 State street, and was engaged by the former agent, a Mr. Wheeler. This gentleman, it would seem, was a *rara avis* among agents, for both his wife and himself were much liked by their subordinates. After Mr. Wellington's appointment, the pleasant relations between the ladies of the office and the former agent's wife were kept up, and caused much jealousy on the part of Mr. Wheeler's successor. This resulted in a dislike for Miss Fry and the other ladies on the part of Mr. Wellington, who discharged the lady on the ground of "too much partiality for Mrs. Wheeler."

There is a young man in the office, rejoicing in the name of B. A. Green, who had been paying attentions to Miss Fry, but had been warned by Mr. Wellington that his attentions to that lady must cease, if he wished to retain his situation. Mr. B. A. Green paid no heed to this warning, which tended to increase his employer's dislike for the innocent cause of the trouble. When, however, Mr. Green lost half a day in driving Miss Fry out in a buggy, Mr. Wellington's delicate ire was fully aroused. It was insubordination.

Miss Fry accompanied a Miss Allen to the office one day last week, the latter's object being to pay a bill. During the few minutes thus occupied, Miss Fry took a seat near a sewing machine, waiting for her friend. The gallant Mr. Wellington drew forth a watch, and said,—to use his own statement in the Police Court: "I'll just give you ten seconds to get out of here," and at the expiration of half that time, seized the unresisting girl by the arm with such force as to throw her against a sewing-machine and strain her back. The poor young lady hastily agreed to leave if he would allow her, but the gentle sewing-machine agent, who stands more than six feet in his stockings, dragged her to the door and thrust her violently into the street. The gallant Green stood by and witnessed the assault without making an effort to protect the object of his alleged affections, who, on finding herself on the street and in great pain, went home to the residence of Mrs. Cyrus Child, No. 655 West Washington street. Dr. Baxter, a physician of acknowledged ability, on being summoned to attend Miss Fry, found her arm black-and-blue from the elbow to the shoulder, and the shoulder itself so swollen as to make him believe that the brutal assault had dislocated it. This fortunately proved not to be the case. The muscles of the girl's back, too, had been severely wrenched, and she was unable to stand.

Mr. Child, who is well known in insurance circles, was indignant at this treatment, and applied to Justice Scully for a warrant to arrest the gentle Wellington, but Mr. Scully, finding that the assault had been committed on the South Side, referred the applicant to Mr. Dogberry Banyon. That unlearned person having heard the complaint, decided, without calling for testimony, that it was only a "disorderly" case; that there had been no assault, and that the warrant must only be given on the lesser charge. The case came up before Justice Scully yesterday, on a change of venue. The evidence showed clearly that a most brutal assault had been made on the lady, and when Mr. Frank Adams, for the prosecution, rose to reply to the attorney for the defense, the Court declined to hear him, as the case was too palpable for discussion.

Mr. Adams, while submitting to the request of the Justice, regretted that he had not an opportunity to tell Mr. W. H. Wellington just what he thought of him. Mr. Scully decided that the case was clearly one of assault and battery; that the respectability claimed by the prisoner not only did not mitigate but rather magnified the offense, and that the conduct of the prisoner was simply indefensible. He therefore fined him $25. The case was appealed. It would seem from the trifling amount of the fine that Mr. Scully must be henpecked, or he would have backed his rebuke with a heavier fine. He would have fined a woman $100 had the case been reversed. The prisoner has the full sympathy of a very large number of citizens now engaged in making brick in a distant part of the city, and whose wives appeal to the Mayor for their pardon, on the ground that "Shure, your Honor, he was dhrunk, or he never would have beat me." It is probable that the case will not end here. Miss Fry should be able to recover heavy damages for this trespass at law.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Plans for the Inter-State Exposition Taking Shape—The Building Proposed.

A full and important meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Exposition was held at their rooms yesterday forenoon. A full attendance and the best of feeling among those present indicated that the Association mean business. Their subscription has reached $130,000, and it is designed to increase it to $250,000. W. W. Boyington, architect, was instructed to prepare and present plans for the Grand Exposition Building, which will be erected on the lake shore in time for the Exposition to take place in October. It is proposed to make the building of iron and glass, of a highly ornamental design, a feature of beauty which, when once erected on the frontage of our city, our citizens will not willingly see removed. Nevertheless, the plan is only for one year's occupancy, the whole arrangement of the parts of the structure being of such a character that it can, without large expense, be taken down and removed to a permanent site when such is secured. It seems evident that Chicago is taking hold of this matter with her accustomed zeal, and the project will know no cessation or pause until a consummation is reached worthy of our New Chicago, in this our new metropolitan stage of growth. The subscriptions will go forward briskly when once the Directors show the community just what they wish to do, and that they mean to do it.

A SCENE AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

That exceedingly modest City Board, the Police Commissioners, was yesterday put to the blush by a woman of the town. Commissioner Sheridan was approached by a gentleman of the legal profession, who said he came on a high and holy mission. He came on behalf of his client, a lady who had been subjected to many trials and tribulations through the partiality of the Captain commanding the police force of the South Division. She was the proprietress of a house of prostitution, No. 412 State street, and on the ground floor sold pop and cigars. Her establishment had been raided frequently, and, as she sold no liquors, she felt it an injustice to herself. Hence she had deputed him to ask of the Board the favor of being allowed to carry on both businesses without molestation. Commissioner Sheridan assured the legal gentleman that the Board of Police did not do business in that way; that the orders issued by the Chief of Police were peremptory, and the Captains pulled these places without fear or favor. The lawyer thereupon asked the privilege of introducing the proprietress to Mr. Sheridan, and, having obtained leave, handed her out of a carriage into the Commissioners' office. She repeated the request of her legal representative, and Mr. Sheridan's usually rosy face assumed a hue of a more pronounced shade. He told the woman that her place was the snare and ruin of many a virtuous young man who would never have entered it had he known the true character of it, and that she must cease one or the other branches of her business. The woman maintained that she could not afford to, and insisted that hers was an orderly, well-conducted, and inoffensive house. She even invited the Board to step into the carriage and drive over to inspect it. Mr. Mason's blush was very perceptible; Col. Wright hid his face by looking at the Pacific Hotel, while Mr. Sheridan suddenly turned the conversation into a less dangerous channel, by asking kindly after Col. Wright's family. The woman took the hint and left, after making sure of another raid by advertising her den. This is known by the police to be one of the worst in the city, and it will be broken up by continual pulling.

CAPT. JACK'S VICTORY.

Details of the Second Lava-Bed Tragedy—How the Story of the Ambuscade Came to Camp.

Lava-Bed (April 27) Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Their departure was very quietly made. Half the command was deployed as skirmishers, while the remainder kept within supporting distance as reserves. They slowly clambered over the rocks, moving in a southeasterly direction. From Maj. Green's camp we watched the thin line through our glasses. The last seen of them they were passing around a large sandhill, about a mile and a half off. Once past the lava bluff they were entirely lost to view. The Warm Spring Indians were on the extreme left. Two hours had elapsed when the reconnoitering party signaled back to camp that no Indians had yet been found. As they were only to explore the country a distance of about four miles, and as they had encountered no enemy, the general expectation in camp was that the party would return before nightfall.

The detachment, according to all accounts, reached its destination at noon. At the time I was watching from the signal-station the sweep of country over which they had passed. All at once I saw through my glass in the far distance some commotion in the rocks. A closer glance satisfied me that the Indians had been encountered. Though I could neither hear the cracks of any rifles nor see the puffs of smoke which generally succeed the flash of the guns, I was well satisfied, from the singular movements of the soldiers, that they were hotly engaged. They were running wildly about, crawling and creeping over the rocks, and seemed to be panic-stricken. The signal-officer at the station signalled Maj. Greene, who at once went to the assistance of Maj. Thomas' force.

About half-past 1 a handful of stragglers came into camp. They were fearfully panic-stricken and exhausted after their race from the savages. Breathless from clambering over the rocks, and too frightened to speak, nothing of the real nature of the disaster could at first be gleaned from them. Up to the time of the appearance of these stragglers in camp we had entertained no serious apprehensions as to the safety of the force under Maj. Thomas. We had conjectured that they were falling back in good order, and little was thought of the matter. But these stragglers, whom it subsequently appeared had basely and cowardly deserted their comrades at the first fire, brought in terrible tidings. They said the whole force had been ambushed by the Modocs, who were shooting the soldiers down like sheep. They said the force was surrounded on every side; that all were or would be killed, and that from 50 to 100 Indians were pouring in a galling fire on the remnant of the band.

The reinforcements sent to the relief of Maj. Thomas consisted of four companies, two from Maj. Green's camp and two from Col. Mason's camp. Stretchers for the accommodation of the wounded were also sent along. They reached Col. Mason's camp in about an hour and a half. Deploying as skirmishers to the left of that camp, they swept up the lava-bed in the direction it was supposed the men were. We listened patiently, expecting to hear every moment the rattle of muskets, but not a shot was heard. Night was rapidly coming on, and we anxiously looked for a more intelligent account of the fight than that brought in by the recreant fugitives who fled at the first fire. One of them says that he left Capt. Wright and fifty others in a little hole or hollow they had sought to avoid the bullets, and the Indians were firing down on them from all sides, when he jumped out and ran. How he escaped he knows not.

The cavalry, under Cresson and Trimble, took the right, under the high bluff, and soon both lines were lost to sight. Darkness gathered around us, and all was still. Sadly we waited the long night through, waiting intelligence of the fate of the party, but none came until about daylight, when Corporal Noble, of Battery A, came in and reported to Sergt. M. Boyle that he had been ordered by his officers to try and get through with word of their situation, and, taking two wounded men with him, he started, and, after floundering around in the darkness, finally came on Col. Green's lines. Noble was shot in the neck by a minnie ball, but fortunately it was well spent, and inflicted only a severe wound. Saunders, private of Battery A, who came in with Noble, says they were driven into a little hollow, from the rim of whence the Indians fired down on them and even tried to kill them with stones. So close were they a stone thrown by a Modoc hit his hand, disabling the fingers for some time. Private McMillen, of Battery, A had a shot put through the right hand from side to side. He was trying to prevent them from flanking his troop. The shot carried away a piece of gun-stock and disabled his hand. He fell back a mile with the battery, the men being in good order, but separated from the others.

As he could be of no use, he came into camp by order, supposing the company would arrive all right, but it seems they afterward became entangled and were forced to fight in the situation described by Saunders. Being too weak to cope with the foe, it was a total rout of the force.

We want men here who are used to fighting Indians. It is altogether a different method of warfare from what regular troops are accustomed to. We want here 2,000 volunteers at once, with whom to surround this scope of country, and, closing in, kill the last one of these red devils, drive them into the lake and drown them. It cannot be done with less. We can drive them from stronghold to stronghold, but cannot whip them, and in retreating they can destroy or render the small force here ineffective and suffer little loss themselves. Give the commander men enough to work with and the tribe can be exterminated at once; but leave him with few troops, and the latter will be themselves exterminated and the Modocs remain masters of the situation. Throw away prejudice and send us volunteers, old Indian hunters, who can fight them in their own way. The troops now here cannot do it. They are brave enough, and their officers are as gallant a set of men as ever fought an enemy; but, unfortunately, there are not enough of them, and they fight at a disadvantage. Unused to Indian fighting and the country. the bravest and wisest are at fault and comparatively powerless.

At half-past 8 o'clock this morning the wounded began to reach the camp—that is, those of them who were strong enough to come in unaided. From private Francis Rolla and William McCoy, of Battery K, who have just come in, I learn the sad end of the gallant soldiers. They had been forced back, and fourteen of them were occupying a semi-circular nole, fronted by a bluff, behind open ground, and no cover. Col. Wright had, through the fight, shown himself the bravest of the brave, exposing himself to keep his men in good heart, and, wounded in the hip, had with others sought this place of shelter. A few ran away as the balls flew around, but the rest remained. He was soon after shot in the groin, and then, as he was trying to fire his revolver, in the right wrist, then through the breast or bowels. He had buried his watch, previously remarking, "They shan't get this," when he died. The soldiers still staid, protecting the wounded and dead. There were Rolla and McCoy, of Battery K, and Benham, of Company C, here. But a minute before the First Sergeant of Company E tried to bring Capt. Wright a drink of water and got a ball through his thigh, and was left in this place with four Indians shooting at them. From noon they remained until dark—7 p. m. About 3 or 4 p. m. an Indian crept up to the edge of the place and called out in English, "Say, you fellows who ain't killed or wounded, had better go home. We don't want to kill you all." Then he threw some rocks in order to stir them up. Receiving no answer he retreated, and then another crawled up to the edge of the bluff, saying to those who were behind him, "Sh-h-h-h."

He was within four feet of Rolla, who snapped Wright's pistol at his head, but it missed fire. Benham sprang up, and with his gun knocked over another, with the words, "You —— of b—s, I've got you now," while the only one of the others wounded who had his gun fired also, and the Indians left them. It is thought three Modocs were killed there, but this is uncertain. They were burniug dead bodies, and our troops supposed it to be those of our men who had fallen into their hands.

At dusk, Rolla and McCoy left Benham, who was shot through both arms, and made their way to camp, crawling most of the way, Rolla carrying McCoy. Rolla was shot through the right thigh and left calf and right arm, all flesh wounds. McCoy was shot in the groin and hand. They reached here safely, losing Benham. From their account I gather that the attack at first was but a feint by a few. The firing commenced on three sides, just to keep the soldiers busy until the trap was set. The fourteen Indians seen endeavoring to flank the troops had another object; for, when the troops fell back to the bluffs behind them for a place of safety, they found them occupied by the Modocs, who poured in on them a murderous fire in that little, unsheltered glade. There is no question but some of the men behaved very badly, escaping as best they could, leaving their comrades to protect the wounded and dead, while they cared only for themselves. At the first fire, John Lynch fell wounded, and was left to the enemy, so sudden was the onslaught.

In the light Company E, Twelfth Infantry, Col. Wright, had the skirmish line, which accounts in a measure for his being thus separated. The line ahead was in the shape of a V, point ahead, with flankers at each end, the reserve being close behind. I learn that when they were attacked they were all sitting down chatting.

Sergt. Charles R. Thornhill, of Battery K, Fourth Artillery, who went out to attend the wounded early in the morning, returned at 2 o'clock this afternoon. On the way he found a Modoc, whom he shot and killed. A Warm Spring Indian scalped the dead warrior, making four scalps in all taken in this fight.

I saw a big fire in the Modoc camp to-day, and it is burning now. I fear Lieut. Cranston, wounded and helpless, is lying there. If so, God pity him, for these fiends incarnate have none. Still we wait sadly for the last and most accurate news amid this cold and pitiless rain, almost alone, and with our dead—not ours yet, for we have not got them from the bloody field, though we expect them every minute. Ours is a sad camp to-night, and every man's hand grows strong, as we think only of vengeance.

When the command fell back to the bluffs they expected to find them held by the men who had fled, but they found only Modocs there, who poured in on them a mercilless fire.

I do not lay this blame to all the men, but to the false-hearted of these commands who fled at the first fire. It does not attach to those who stayed through all that dreadful scene. The guide, Mr. Ticknor, escaped, and fell in with Warm Spring Indians. They expected to meet our troops at the Long Cave, but missing them they followed on, arriving just in time to take part in the closing scene. But such was the demoralization of our troops that though the Warm Spring Indians had a bugler with them and tried to make an advance to help our men, they were supposed to be Modocs and were fired upon. Finally, they had to give up in despair, and wait for night to close in to give them a chance to render assistance. Well, that is all I can say of the day, and now for the result.

A long, cold night has passed, during which a blinding snow-storm filled the air. A fire was kept burning on Signal Rock to guide our troops in with the dead and wounded, but they did not get in until about 6 o'clock this morning. All night the storm raged, and through the darkness the soldiers toiled over the rocks, getting in the living and burying the dead. Part of the soldiers were buried on the battle-ground, having been horribly mutilated.

A citizen named Lewis Webber, who was in charge of the stretchers, was also killed, making in all, out of the party of sixty-four, seventeen killed, seventeen wounded, and five missing, which is the same as dead; or a total of twenty-two killed and seventeen wounded, not including Assistant Surgeon B. Semig, who is wounded in two places. The battle-field presented a horrible sight. In one hole, thirteen dead and wounded were found; seven in another, where they had huddled together like sheep, and were slain or wounded. It was a total rout, caused by the defection of a few men on the start. The panic threw everything into disorder.

A courier from Col. Mendenhall announces that his command, 120 men, was at Burgetsville, two and one-half miles from Fort Crook, in Pit River Valley, on the 24th. The Modoc women and children had all arrived, and were scattered among the Pit River Indians. On the 17th or 18th inst., a band of squaws were observed leaving the lava-bed loaded for a journey. They were the advance guard of the train which conveyed the women and children to a place of safety. This means war to the knife, and a knife to the hilt fight while a Modoc survives.

From a second dispatch received from Maj. Green to-day, it appears that there are now collected and awaiting conveyance to camp sixteen men killed, including Capt. Thomas and Lieut. A. Howe, Fourth Artillery, and Lieut. Wright, Twelfth Infantry, and eight wounded, including Lieut. Harris, Fourth Artillery. These, added to the number of wounded men above cited, show a large percentage of casualties from the small number of men engaged, but it is readily accounted for when one considers that many of the Modocs are armed with the Spencer carbines and breech-loading muskets. Nor is it a single instance only where one Modoc has been known to have in his possession two or more Spencer rifles, thus enabling him to keep up a rapid fire of shots from his natural or artificial breastwork of rock. The surface of the ground in many places is so torn by volcanic action as to leave crevices, and these are adaptable to purposes of either hiding or points of defense.

In several instances, soldiers knowing nothing of the topography of the place have come unawares on such fissures, and, before they could escape from their position, were confronted by a wily Indian with rifle leveled and finger on trigger. Death, or at least a dangerous wound, is the result, and but too often the redskin escapes by some one of the many paths known only to themselves. As a sample of their cunning, it may not be amiss to state that a portion of Batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, finding themselves in danger of being outflanked, took shelter in a hollow spot affording partial cover. There were some twenty in all. No sooner had they done so than the Indians, who knew and commanded every egress from this cavity, and who at this point numbered twenty-one warriors, detached seven of their number to one side, fourteen remaining on the other, and opened a cross-fire on the poor fellows, who could not show head or hand without an almost certainty of being struck. A very few escaped uninjured; the rest were killed or wounded.

The Lava-Beds.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

It is said the lava-beds occupied by the Modocs cover an area of a hundred square miles. The peculiar difficulties which they present to the methodical operations of regular troops are well indicated by the following description, which throws new light on the slaughter of April 26:

"The gulches and crevices range from a few feet to 100 feet in width, and many of them are 100 feet deep. The Indians can travel through all these lava-beds by trails only known to themselves, and stand on bluffs over persons fifty yards beneath and where it would require a long journey to go to them. They can see men coming at a distance of five miles without being visible themselves. They also can permit their pursuers to come within a few feet of the bluff and shoot them down and retire, if necessary, to other similar bluffs. If pressed too closely the Indians can drop into crevices entirely inaccessible to troops, and follow some subterranean passage, with which they are fully acquainted, and gain another ambush from which it would cost ten lives to dislodge them. It is represented that the Modocs can shoot from the tops of cliffs without exposing an inch of their persons."

Yet difficult as this rough region is for military operations, we question if it is much more so than the Verde country, in Arizona, where Crook has lately been so successful against the more numerous Apaches. If the difficulties are greater, then all the more reason for opposing the Modocs with a strategy resembling their own. Gen. Gillem should be authorized to form a body of experienced Indian fighters, who are numerous enough among the Western frontiersmen, and would readily go into the service. A company of sharpshooters, every man looking out for himself in battle, would soon lead the army to victory.

Reminiscence of a Bridge-Disaster.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A similar accident to the Dixon bridge-disaster occurred, we believe, in 1858, at Albion, Orleans County, N. Y. It was the last day of the County Fair, and thousands of the well-to-do farmers, with their wives and children, were out in their best "get-up," enjoying the holiday. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the time adroitly calculated when the people would be "hitching up" and starting for home, a shower of hand-bills were scattered about the fair-grounds announcing that a "rope ascension," as it was called, would take place above the Main street bridge, which spans the Erie Canal at that place. These were the days when the mountebank Blondin had set the minds of youth crazy with his exploits of crossing the Niagara River on a rope cable. The excitement and the cheapness of the exhibition hurried the multitude to the locality where it was to take place, and in a very short time the iron bridge, as affording a good point to observe the spectacle, was crowded with vehicles filled with women and children. The two wagon tracks were thus occupied, and, besides, the track for foot passengers on the upper side was packed with human beings. Not only every available space on the floor of the bridge was thus packed, but the iron frame-work, braces, and cross-pieces above were occupied by boys, who were perched on any point where a bird could find a foothold. Just above the bridge was seen a rope extending across the canal, with a heavy sag from its weight and with both ends fastened to buildings on either side of the big ditch. Presently a young man dressed like an ape emerged with a long balancing-pole from the second-story window of a low tavern, and began to walk along his rope, when, without a note of warning, the bridge, with its freight of men, women, and children, and horses, pitched into the canal. The result was that eighteen dead bodies, some of little girls, and two or three old men, were taken out of the muddy waters and laid in a row along the tow-path. Many were rescued, some with broken arms and legs, and others with broken ribs. A young lady from a Western city had her body cut in two by a piece of iron while standing, as did many others, on the tow-path under the bridge. The raking for bodies continued till late in the night. The miserable harlequin who was the cause which led to the catastrophe, sprang from his rope as soon as the accident occurred, and he was never seen afterward in that vicinity. Had he been caught the exasperated crowd would have given him a little exercise on his rope different from that announced in the programme. The next morning an order from the Canal Commissioners allowed the water to be drawn from the canal, with a view of more readily finding any bodies that might still be missing. When the water was lowered down to within three or four feet of the bottom, a crowd of men were organized, who, with locked arms, extending from one side of the canal to the other, walked abreast down a mile or so, leaving no part of the bottom but was thoroughly examined in this way. A few rods below the bridge a woman's body was brought up out of the mire, but no more bodies were found, as the current was too sluggish to transport them a great distance below the wreck, as was the case in the Dixon disaster.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Letter from a Member of the Association.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your issue of the 22d you say, "From the account of a recent visitor it appears that the Lincoln Monument, at Springfield, is in a most deplorable condition. The monument, in its design, is well known as an outrage on good taste," etc.

Whether the monument is in good taste or not is a question about which men may differ. It is built after the design of Mr. Mead, and it is well known that a very large majority of those who visit it think it to be in very good taste. As to the taste of its design, no just or fair criticism can be made in the present condition of the monument. The design contemplates a statue of Mr. Lincoln and four groups of statuary; and, until the monument is ornamented with these, we think any criticism on the taste of the design premature. The statement that "the monument is in a most deplorable condition" is not true, and denied.

The monument may be divided into three parts. First, the shaft, the chief part of it; 16 feet at its base, its foundation 18 feet beneath the surface, and firmly built on concrete 8 feet, thence of solid blocks of stone. No one has ever questioned the proper construction of this shaft from foundation to apex. Second, the four pedestals, one at each corner of the shaft, and on which the four groups of statuary are to be placed. These pedestals each stand upon a foundation of its own and separate, and a part of that of the shaft. The proper construction of these pedestals, like that of the shaft, has never been, and cannot with propriety be, questioned. Third, the terrace, or elevated walk, 14 feet above the surface of the ground, and surrounding the pedestals and shafts, and reached by steps at either end. This terrace, like the shaft and pedestals, stands upon its own foundation, and entirely distinct from them. In fact, this terrace could be taken down without injury to the shaft or pedestals, and is covered by a floor of large dressed stone. The monument is still in the hands of the contractor, who has discovered defects in the construction of the terrace, and especially in its floor and the steps leading to it. The defect in the floor consists in its want of sufficient slope to carry off the water falling upon it. The contractor has been for some time, and is now, busily engaged in correcting these defects in the terrace under the superintendence of a competent architect and builder, and soon will be completed. "Visitor" has doubtless seen the monument in this process of the reconstruction of the terrace, and made his complaints without having the candor to state that the defects of construction were being remedied. The association has not accepted the monument from the contractor, and will not do so until every part is made complete and in accordance with the design and specifications. The association has retained from the pay of the contractor a sufficient sum to cover any expense in making the structure as durable as can be made with granite, brick, and mortar.

The members of the Lincoln Monument Association have been earnestly engaged since the death of Mr. Lincoln in erecting a monument which would do honor to his memory. They hope and believe they have succeeded, and for so doing they expect no personal advantage to themselves—their time being given freely and gratuitously. They believe, and would express that belief with modesty, that when ornamented with its proper sculpture, now being provided,—one group furnished by friends of Mr. Lincoln in the City of New York,—it will equal, if not surpass, any monument on this continent. They would be glad to see built to his memory a monument more grand and beautiful, and when such a one is erected its builders may fairly claim the right to criticise the Springfield Lincoln Monument.

A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, April 22, 1873.

Statement of the Condition of the Fund.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

By reason of a publication in your paper on last Sunday, we addressed the inclosed letter to Mr. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee. He has returned it to us with the request that it be forwarded to you for publication.

You will oblige us by publishing the same. Yours, truly,

LEE & ALVORD.

NEW YORK, Saturday, May 3, 1873.

John C. Hamilton, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Our attention having been called to a letter in the New York *Times* of the 27th ult., regarding the distribution of the "Lincoln Monument Fund," whereof Mr. T. G. Churchill was Treasurer, we take the liberty of making some statements on the subject to you as Chairman of the Committee.

As you are well aware, Mr. Churchill has been ill for some time, not having been at his office for several months, and is now so sick that he cannot be spoken to in regard to this matter. Under these circumstances, as his attorneys, we have made an examination of his books, and we find therein a complete statement of the recipts and expenditures by him as such Treasurer. We collate therefrom the following condensed statement:

Amount received from subscriptions	$20,729.92
Amount received from interest on United States bonds in wich the fund was invested, profits on same, interest, &c.	5,755.96
Making a total of	$26,485.88
Amount paid for printing, advertising, and sundry expenses, for designs, photographs, &c.	$1,421.38
Amount paid H. K. Brown for statue as per contract	20,000.00
Amount paid for base of statue	5,000.00
Making a total of	$26,421.38

NEW YORK, Friday, May 2, 1873.

This leaves a balance in Mr. Churchill's hands of $64.50, which we believe it was hoped would be augmented sufficiently to enable a railing to be constructed around the statue. As this now seems improbable, of course the balance is at the disposal of your Committee. Yours, respectfully,

LEE & ALVORD.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

His Reply to an Invitation to Attend the St. Louis Convention.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, May 1.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1873.

The Hon. William G. Brownlow:

DEAR SIR: You are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend a convention of members of both Houses of Congress, to be held in this city, commencing on the 13th day of May next, at 12 o'clock m., at which time it is proposed to lay before you the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial needs of the West and South, in the hope of thereby securing your co-operation towards obtaining such national legislation as will insure the improvement of the present, and the opening up of new, water-lines of transportation to the seaboard.

[Signed by the Executive Committee.]

KNOXVILLE, April 30, 1873.

Hon. Messrs. Brown, Blow, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have before me your very courteous letter inviting me to attend a Congressional Convention at St. Louis. I respectfully decline mixing myself up with any more Southern commercial and agricultural conventions. Before the late Rebellion the leaders in Southern politics got up a series of Southern commercial conventions, and while they were for the avowed purpose of advancing the commercial, mechanical, and agricultural interests of the Southern States, they were in reality, as avowed by Mr. Yancey, intended to fire the Southern heart, and instruct the Southern mind in the arts of war, and in bringing on the villainous work of secession. The eleven States that went into the rebellion were all presided over by Democratic Governors, who succeeded in plunging the country headlong into a bloody and four years' war. The result of this conflict I need not pause to give the particulars of, as the whole country is familiar with them. The country is now prosperous and happy, and wealth and abundance meet the eye wherever you go. What we want is harmony and a universal acceptance of the state of things as they exist. I speak advisedly when I say Congress will cheerfully give to the country such national legislation as is wanted. We have already the best currency of any country in the civilized world.

We need about five hundred millions of greenbacks added to our present circulation to enable us to meet the wants of commerce and trade. Very respectfully, etc., W. G. BROWNLOW.

THE WAR IN SUMATRA.

The Hollando-Atchinese Struggle—The Field of Action.

From the London Times, April 22.

A remarkable incident in modern colonial history is reported from the East Indian Archipelago. A considerable force of Europeans has been defeated, and is now held in check, by the army of a native State. The Island of Sumatra is for the most part in the possession of the Dutch; but there remains at least two native States in the northern and northeastern portions of the island. That in the north is the State of Achen or Atchin. On the 26th of last month the Dutch formally declared war against the Atchinese, and on the 12th of April they were reported to be meeting with some success. They had then captured two Atchinese earth-works, and were planning an advance on the Sultan's palace. Even then, however, they seem to have found their task more formidable than they have anticipated, as they were said to have telegraphed to Batavia for reinforcements. Five days later it was announced that they had suffered a reverse. After capturing some small earthworks, they had attempted to storm the chief citadel of the Atchinese, and they were repulsed. The fighting was "most desperate," the losses excessive, and the General in command of the Dutch forces was killed. "Craton," which seems to be the name of this chief citadel, is said to be provided with artillery of large calibre, and to be occupied by a numerous garrison. They made a desperate defense; and it was not with the garrison only that the Dutch had to deal. Outside the fortress they were assailed on all sides by numerous bands, and they had to send for both military and naval reinforcements. They have since been obliged to abandon their enterprise altogether for the present. At a council of war held in front of Atchin, it was unanimously agreed that after the losses they had sustained their position was untenable, and it was decided to suspend the expedition till the autumn. The principal reason assigned for this resolution, however, is the approach of the monsoon. This violent wind might interrupt for weeks all communication with the shore, and thus render it impossible to convey supplies to the troops. All that can be done for the present is to maintain the blockade of the coast. The Atchinese, therefore, have for the moment gained a decisive victory. Their enemy is not only defeated, but compelled to withdraw. It must seem very strange that the Dutch should have so signally miscalculated their powers. The State of Atchin, indeed, is not much known in Europe. One of the last and best gazetteers states that "it was formerly a powerful kingdom, but is now nearly extinct." When the Portuguese first reached Sumatra, in 1509, they found the territory around Atchin ruled by a powerful King, and were prevented obtaining a footing in the neighborhood. The Dutch were more fortunate a hundred years later; they were received by the King or Sultan, and Atchinese Ambassadors accompanied them on their return. This kingdom, in short, has been powerful ever since Sumatra has been known, and the Dutch, one would think, should have been well acquainted with its resources. It has a fair trade, and, according to these accounts, the people have found means to possess themselves of powerful artillery. The natives of Sumatra are chiefly Malays; but those in the northern part of the island, near Atchin, are described as a finer race than the other tribes. They are taller, stouter, and of darker complexion than the rest, and are supposed to have a considerable infusion of Hindoo blood. They are Mahomedans of a somewhat irregular type. It is not a little remarkable that a people thus comparatively uncivilized should have inflicted so severe a check on a European force. The Dutch have gradually extended their territory in the island by taking advantage of the feuds of petty chiefs, and the Atchinese must have conducted their preparations with great cunning to have so completely surprised their adversaries. Of course, there can be but one conclusion to the struggle. The Atchinese may enjoy their victory till the autumn, though the blockade of their coasts will destroy their trade, and possibly they may retaliate upon the Dutch settlements in the interior. But when danger from the monsoon is over and autumn arrives, the Dutch Government will not fail to have collected a sufficiently large force to insure success, and resistance must be crushed. It is impossible to witness, without melancholy, these last struggles of native races against the advancing force of European powers. It is the same story, whatever the particular degree of disproportion, whether the natives be semi-civilized Maylays or wild Modoc Indians. They inflict their revenge from time to time, but they are sternly overpowered at the last. We are not yet informed what was the cause of quarrel between the Dutch and their Malay neighbors; but it may easily be supposed that the Malays view the power of the Dutch with standing suspicion, and that occasions of dispute are only too ready to hand. The Dutch, however, have generally dealt with their colonies in a spirit which is not well calculated to allay any such jealousies. Atchin, indeed, was not a dependency of theirs; but its relation toward them is likely to be materially affected by the general feeling respecting them in the island, and they have not hitherto shown much disposition to adopt the only policy which can disarm native opposition. The Dutch colonies have not, in one sense of the word, been colonies at all. They have been established and maintained almost wholly for the sake of the profit which could be derived from them for the mother country.

BOY-MURDER.

The Body of a Boy, Only Nine Years Old, Discovered Dead in the Woods Near Greensburg, Pa.—A Companion, Aged Fifteen, Charged with the Supposed Murder.

From the Pittsburgh Post, May 5.

On Saturday morning a tragedy was developed in Westmoreland County that bids fair to eclipse in intensity of mystery the recent Saltsburg horror. It appears that George Shaum, a bright, intelligent lad, living with his parents at Moccasion Hollow, about thirteen miles from Greensburg, Pa., was called from his play on Thursday last and dispatched by his mother to a grocery store, nearly a mile distant, to purchase some sugar and to procure some medicine for his grandmother, who was sick.

He never returned alive. The family thought nothing of his disappearance until late at night. He not returning they went to the neighbors to seek some trace of him. The only word they got of him was from one of the neighbor's boys, who said that he had seen Georgie on his way home from the store in an altercation with Timothy Bacon, a neighbor's boy.

Friday morning came and yet Georgie was not found. Toward noon two boys by the name of Slater were passing through the woods near where George was last seen, when their attention was attracted by the unusual appearance of a newly heaped clump of leaves in the forks of two trees. They at once, with boys' natural curiosity, proceeded to investigate the contents of the clump. To their horror they found at the bottom of the leafy covering the dead body of Georgie Shaum. He presented a horrible appearance. The face was beaten black and blue. The skull was broken in several places, and the body was very badly bruised. The boys at once gave the alarm, and the neighbors were attracted to the spot. The body was soon removed to the house and the terrible news conveyed to the parents. An investigation was at once instituted. Indications were soon discovered of where the murderer had at first tried to dig a grave in which to bury his victim. Near the partially-made grave was found the package of medicine which young Georgie Shaum had purchased the day before. Remembering that Timothy Bacon, a lad only 15 years old, was the boy last seen with the murdered lad, the Constable of the township, accompanied by some of the neighbors, went to Mr. Dillon's, Bacon's step-father, and found the boy they were seeking in the barn near the house.

When young Bacon was arrested he did not show the trepidation natural to one of his years. He took the arrest very quietly, and, when acquainted of the charge upon which he was arrested, he denied it vehemently. When taken before the Justice of the Peace, John Fassold, the boy still persisted in his innocence, until the magistrate told him that his denials were useless, that he was seen with Shaum in an altercation with him, and that he had been seen to strike him.

Here Bacon acknowledged striking young Shaum with a club, because he would not give up the sugar he had just purchased. This acknowledgement was regarded as enough by the magistrate, and the prisoner was remanded to the Greensburg Jail for further examination.

From the appearance of the dead body, it would appear that young Shaum was beaten to death with a "wattle," a little hickory stick, half switch and half club.

There are still clues lacking that are necessary to fix the guilt, and these are being followed up closely and zealously.

How fast one generation of public men in this country succeed another! In looking over the yeas and nays in the United States Senate on the annexation of Texas, in 1845, which stood 27 for to 25 against, we discover that there is but one single survivor, and he is William Allen, of Ohio.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE COU[...]

A Saloon-Keeper's B[...] a Drunkard'[...]

Important Railway [...] White Gets a Su[...]

Bankruptcy and Cr[...] The Courts [...]

In the Superior Court, W[...] cate, has filed a precipe on [...] ex rel. Charlotte Falloon v[...] Lomas, and Michael Ev[...] seeks to obtain $3,000 for [...] husband. The short of th[...] ris is a saloon-keeper, dis[...] 249 West Kinzie street, a[...] Michael Evans are his [...] husband, she alleges, has b[...] duction of Harris' saloon [...] the high estate of a well-to[...] degraded condition of a [...] squandering all the mone[...] obtaining, treating his wif[...] brutal manner, and, one b[...] articles of pawnable value [...] low has Falloon sunk tha[...] other day, fined a saloon-ke[...] him one drink. With a view[...] loon-keeper who has fatten[...] her husband's degradation [...] reparation, she has brought[...] trusting that in the followi[...] License act may be found [...] from the saloon-keeper's op[...]

No person shall be granted [...] away intoxicating liquors with[...] * * which shall run in the [...] the State of Illinois, and be in [...] conditioned that they will pay [...] son or persons which may [...] either in person or property or[...]

There are held in this cit[...] each of which is issued [...] signed by two good securiti[...] who suffer from the vaga[...] bands, whose peculiariti[...] saloon-keepers' wiles, the[...] little fund of $9,000,000 fr[...] consolatory damages.

SUPERSEDEAS GRANTED IN [...]

In the case of Thomas [...] tenced to one year in th[...] "polled" jury, which had [...] found him innocent, the pr[...] Felker, has succeeded in [...] McAllister a writ of super[...] upon which it is hoped to [...] thought verdict of the vari[...] verdict of the jury which [...] first place, of not guilty, is[...] the jury had no right to r[...] that the Court erred in allo[...] torney to poll the jury and [...] to reconsider their verdict[...] arated and gone to their h[...] did not find the value of th[...] have been stolen. This [...] the most serious of the lot[...] verdict in a trial for larcen[...] ify the value of the stolen [...] case had so many featu[...] that the error into which th[...] natural one.

INTERESTING RAILW[...]

In the case of Josiah Bi[...] Michigan Lake Shore Ra[...] jury found for plaintiff w[...] with the special finding th[...] cial contract precisely like[...] contracts set out in plainti[...] ing the trial, the Judge de[...] which will be very interes[...] companies and their custo[...] a company having made a [...] freight, is bound to delive[...] an extra charge for unloa[...] and if they compel the co[...] charge he can recover it.

Also, that when a railro[...] a contract to carry a quanti[...] tain rate, and subsequently [...] and refuse to carry at the [...] the party can recover dama[...] freight actually carried, but[...] which the company contr[...] verdict of the jury displea[...] suit, and each moved for a [...]

HOW THE DRINKE[...]

Martin Jones v. Jaco[...] was the first case in Judge [...] day morning, in which pl[...] cover on plea of assumpsi[...] alleged balance of a curre[...] count was produced in C[...] page document, recording [...] made by plaintiff from de[...] all of edibles and drinkab[...] the account was "6 doz[...] entered on the 12th of [...] last, "1 Rye, 8 cents," on [...] During these 13 months t[...] consumed by defendant, [...] count, amounted to some [...] apiece, wholesale prices ev[...] foots up $196.80. Of roll[...] a consumption of some 1,[...] in value $147.20; of toast[...] ue, $73.60; pies, cakes of [...] kind, made up the balanc[...] the circumstances being [...] the jury, they found for [...] the damages to be paid by[...] cious defendant at $838.40.

WHO OWNED THE [...]

Charles E. Ferguson bri[...] Court against Pina Hallet[...] eral other female defenda[...] Galpin, and Calvin De Wol[...] that on the 15th of Febr[...] Hinsdale, who was posse[...] ture at No. 16 and 18 Eldr[...] were held two chattel mo[...] to complainant subject to [...] mortgages were foreclosed[...] 1873, when complainant [...] to dispose of the balance [...] ing after sale to pay said [...] pin did along with one [...] therefor $679.43; that Gal[...] of them, hold such proceed[...] cline to give them to comp[...] ber of female defendants [...] De Wolf's Court against [...] previously in temporary [...] effects, and got judgments [...] ing to about $600; tha[...] were summoned as garnis[...] judgments were rendere[...] they decline to pay com[...] stating they do not know [...] therefore, to clear up the [...] ashs that the defendants m[...] examined in a court of equ[...]

BANKRUPTCY [...]

In the matter of Ferd[...] bankrupt, on the petition [...] Assignee, he was ordered [...] riage and buggy belongi[...] $1,225 cash.

In the matter of H. E. [...] on the petition of R. E. J[...] Court ordered an injunctio[...] one John Howard from [...] Fidelity Savings Bank a s[...] received from said bankru[...] filing a petition in bankru[...] that bank, and to restrain[...] ing the money to be wit[...] was part of $1,600 recei[...] from George P. Gore & C[...] vember, 1872.

CRIMINAL CO[...]

In the case of People [...] in which relator sues for [...] of Hyde Park, the Court [...] defendant to show caus[...] should not be filed retur[...] 1873.

Michael Scanell, who [...] day, was sentenced by [...] morning.

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A nolle prosequi was [...] George Schlatz, who was [...]

James E. Coe was trie[...] mortgaged property, and [...]

Eli Montgomery and [...] an action in assumpsit [...] recover $3,500 for com[...] the premises Nos. 11, 13, [...] street, sold for $120,000 [...]

JUDGE PORTER'S COU[...]

In the case of Harding [...] Company in Judge Port[...] of defendant to plaintif[...] second count of the decl[...]

The following cases w[...] Porter's Court, viz.: [...] ages $164.75; Dane v. [...] 20; Oppenheimer v. To[...] 49; Dane v. Marshall, [...]

IN SUMATRA.

Atchinese Struggle—
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THE COURTS.

A Saloon-Keeper's Bondsmen Sued by a Drunkard's Wife.

Important Railway Decisions—Tom White Gets a Supersedeas.

Bankruptcy and Criminal Items—The Courts in Brief.

In the Superior Court, W. H. Sessions, advocate, has filed a precipe on behalf of the People ex rel. Charlotte Falloon v. James Harris, John Lomas, and Michael Evans, from whom she seeks to obtain $3,000 for the ruination of her husband. The short of the story is, that Harris is a saloon-keeper, dispensing liquors at No. 249 West Kinzie street, and John Lomas and Michael Evans are his sureties. Charlotte's husband, she alleges, has been, through the seduction of Harris' saloon been brought from the high estate of a well-to-do bricklayer to the degraded condition of a common drunkard, squandering all the money he can succeed in obtaining, treating his wife and children in a brutal manner, and, one by one, removing all articles of pawnable value from the house. So low has Falloon sunk that even Banyon, the other day, fined a saloon-keeper $25 for selling him one drink. With a view of making the saloon-keeper who has fattened on the cause of her husband's degradation make her some faint reparation, she has brought the present action, trusting that in the following excerpt from the License act may be found the ground for relief from the saloon-keeper's oppression:

No person shall be granted a license to sell or give away intoxicating liquors without first giving a bond, * * * which shall run in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, and be in the penal sum of $3,000, conditioned that they will pay all damages to any person or persons which may be inflicted upon them, either in person or property or means of support.

There are held in this city some 3,000 licenses, each of which is issued upon a $3,000 bond, signed by two good securities, so that for wives who suffer from the vagaries of drunken husbands, whose peculiarities are traceable to saloon-keepers' wiles, there is laid up a neat little fund of $9,000,000 from which to recover consolatory damages.

SUPERSEDEAS GRANTED IN THE TOM WHITE CASE.

In the case of Thomas White, who was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary by a "polled" jury, which had the evening before found him innocent, the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Felker, has succeeded in obtaining from Judge McAllister a writ of supersedeas. The points upon which it is hoped to set aside the second-thought verdict of the variable jury are, that the verdict of the jury which they brought in in the first place, of not guilty, is the real one; that the jury had no right to render any other; and that the Court erred in allowing the State's Attorney to poll the jury and in sending them back to reconsider their verdict after they had separated and gone to their homes; that the jury did not find the value of the property alleged to have been stolen. This last point is, perhaps, the most serious of the lot, as it is essential in a verdict in a trial for larceny for the jury to specify the value of the stolen goods. The present case had so many features of a burglary in it that the error into which the jury fell was a very natural one.

INTERESTING RAILWAY DECISIONS.

In the case of Josiah Bissell v. The Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company, the jury found for plaintiff with $414.28 damages, with the special finding that there was not a special contract precisely like either of the special contracts set out in plaintiff's declaration. During the trial, the Judge decided upon two points which will be very interesting to both railroad companies and their customers. One was, that a company having made a contract to transport freight, is bound to deliver it, and cannot make an extra charge for unloading it from the cars, and if they compel the consignee to pay such charge he can recover it.

Also, that when a railroad company has made a contract to carry a quantity of freight at a certain rate, and subsequently charge a higher rate, and refuse to carry at the rate contracted for, the party can recover damages, not only for the freight actually carried, but for the whole freight which the company contracted to carry. The verdict of the jury displeased both parties to the suit, and each moved for a new trial.

HOW THE DRINKS COUNT UP.

Martin Jones v. Jacob Phillip Neidhoffer was the first case in Judge Roger's Court yesterday morning, in which plaintiff brought to recover on plea of assumpsit the sum of $1,500, alleged balance of a current account. Said account was produced in Court, a formidable 40-page document, recording the various purchases made by plaintiff from defendant. These were all of edibles and drinkables. The first item in the account was "6 dozen of rolls, 48 cents," entered on the 12th of September, 1870; the last, "1 Rye, 8 cents," on the 8th October, 1871. During these 13 months the number of "ryes" consumed by defendant, according to the account, amounted to some 2,460, which at 8 cents apiece, wholesale prices evidently being allowed, foots up $196.80. Of rolls, the account showed a consumption of some 1,840 dozen, footing up in value $147.20; of toast, 736 dozen slices, value, $73.60; pies, cakes of the cream and coffee kind, made up the balance of the account. All the circumstances being carefully weighed by the jury, they found for plaintiff, and assessed the damages to be paid by the thirsty and voracious defendant at $838.40.

WHO OWNED THE FURNITURE?

Charles E. Ferguson brings suit in the Circuit Court against Pina Hallett, Julia O'Rourke, several other female defendants, Martin Best, H. B. Galpin, and Calvin De Wolf. Complainant avers that on the 15th of February one William R. Hinsdale, who was possessed of certain furniture at No. 16 and 18 Eldridge court, on which were held two chattel mortgages, sold the same to complainant subject to said liens; that the mortgages were foreclosed on the 4th of April, 1873, when complainant authorized one Galpin to dispose of the balance of the effects remaining after sale to pay said mortgages, which Galpin did along with one Martin Best, getting therefor $679.43; that Galpin and Best, or one of them, hold such proceeds of the sale and decline to give them to complainant; that a number of female defendants brought suit in Calvin De Wolf's Court against Pina Hallett, who was previously in temporary possession of said effects, and got judgments against her amounting to about $600; that Galpin and Best were summoned as garnishees in said suits and judgments were rendered against them; that they decline to pay complainant the money, stating they do not know to whom it belongs; therefore, to clear up the matter, complainant asks that the defendants may be summoned and examined in a court of equity.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Ferdinand S. Winslow, a bankrupt, on the petition of Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee, he was ordered to sell a family carriage and buggy belonging to the estate for $1,325 cash.

In the matter of H. E. Hibbard, a bankrupt, on the petition of R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, the Court ordered an injunction to issue, restraining one John Howard from withdrawing from the Fidelity Savings Bank a sum of $1,200, which he received from said bankrupt, subsequently to his filing a petition in bankruptcy, and deposited in that bank, and to restrain the bank from allowing the money to be withdrawn. The $1,200 was part of $1,600 received by the bankrupt from George P. Gore & Co., on the 20th of November, 1872.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

In the case of People ex rel. Lewis v. Waite, in which relator sues for the School Trusteeship of Hyde Park, the Court issued a rule ordering defendant to show cause why an information should not be filed returnable on the 17th May, 1873.

Michael Scanell, who was convicted on Tuesday, was sentenced by Judge Tree yesterday morning.

John Baker pleaded guilty to stealing twenty-four pairs of shoes from the Michigan Southern Railroad, and was sent to jail for fifteen days.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of George Schlatz, who was impleaded with Baker.

James E. Coe was tried on a charge of selling mortgaged property, and found not guilty.

Eli Montgomery and Charles B. Wilson bring an action in assumpsit against W. N. Brewer to recover $3,500 for commissions on the sale of the premises Nos. 11, 13, 15, and 17 South Canal street, sold for $120,000 by authority of defendant.

JUDGE PORTER'S COURT—HEAVY DEFAULTS.

In the case of Harding v. the Globe Insurance Company in Judge Porter's Court, the demurrer of defendant to plaintiff's amendment of the second count of the declaration was sustained.

The following cases went by default in Judge Porter's Court, viz.: Strauss v. Hawson, damages $164.75; Dane v. Stewart, damages $113.49; Oppenheimer v. Townsend, damages $158.49; Dane v. Marshall, damages $54.20; Fuller v. Peabody, damages $164.20; Wittells v. Gillespie, damages $2,824.52; Ludington v. Peterson, damages $237.10; Weber v. Hess, damages $650.16; Harrison v. A. L. Insurance Company, damages $2,198.85; Johnson v. Pahlman, damages $186.91; Hoover v. Blatherwick, damages $1,012.18; Stricker v. Stricker & Co., damages $2,333.33; Byrne v. Filkins, damages $987.20; Knowles v. Adams, damages $325.79; Coul v. Pratt, damages $576.32; Fitzgerald v. Baker; damages $1,422.26.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

A Mrs. Reinhart, who, together with her husband, keeps a saloon next door to the West Side police station, appeared in Judge Rogers' Court yesterday, to prosecute one I. Haisch, in an action to recover damages for slander. Haisch, in an evil moment, allowed his temper to get the better of him and called Mrs. Reinhart a name which never failed to excite the lasting ire of a respectable woman. Reinhart advised his spouse to resort to the law for satisfaction, rather than seek it in the vigor of his right arm, and the consequence was, that Haisch expiated his offense yesterday morning by receiving at the hands of the jury an adverse verdict, carrying damages against him for $500.

Frederick Nelson, administrator of the estate of L. J. Larson, brings suit in the Superior Court against the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, in a plea of trespass on the case, to recover the amount of $5,000 damages for the loss of his son, while on his way from Gottenberg, Sweden, to Chicago. As is not uncommon on the Grand Trunk, a collision occurred between a freight and an emigrant train, by which young Larson lost his life. Stephen H. Brown is managing the case for plaintiff.

In the case of Barker v. Pyke, a partnership wrangle, which has been dragging its slow and uninteresting length along in Judge Farwell's Court, His Honor referred the cause to Grant Goodrich, Master in Chancery, to take proofs, and to state an account between the parties litigant, and that lack of the partners render to the Master an account under oath, and that they also, if required, attend before him to be examined as witnesses, or be cross-examined as to such account, all necessary books to be produced.

In the Superior Court, E. J. Dodge et al. bring action against J. C. Short, in assumpsit, for $1,000.

George J. Gilbert et al. bring a suit against James Heunersheets and A. P. Clingman, on a confession of judgment of $5,007.36.

John W. Dean files a bill in chancery in the Circuit Court against Thomas M. and Julia Dean for the partition of Lot 26 in Sec. 6, 7, 38, N. R. 14 E. of 3 P. M.

Joseph S. Tuckey sues Charles French, in the Circuit Court, in assumpsit, for $1,000.

Franklin S. Idell files a precipe in the Circuit Court against J. C. McCord, for trespass on the case; damages, $1,000.

Charles B. Wilson and Eli Montgomery bring suit, in assumpsit, against W. W. Bruner for $3,500 damages.

James Mitchell files in the Circuit Court a precipe, in assumpsit, against John L. Shrogle for $1,000.

Anna Thede sues Christina Loescher in the Circuit Court, in assumpsit; damages, $3,000.

In the Circuit Court, Gavina Olsen sues Michael McGinn for trespass on the case; damages, $5,000.

John McCaffery sues the Chicago Paving Company, in the Circuit Court, on a confession of judgment of $3,070.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,303—The People of the State of Illinois v. James Harris, John Lomas, and Michael Evans; debt, $3,000. 43,304—E. J. Dodge et al. v. J. C. Short; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,305—George J. Gilbert et al. v. James Heunersheets and A. P. Clingman; confession of judgment, $5,007.36. 43,306—Frederick Nelson, administrator of the estate of Lars J. Larson, v. The Grand Trunk Railroad Company; trespass on the case, $5,000. 43,307—The Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company v. The Western News Company; debt, $613.13. 43,308—A. P. Van Teryl v. J. F. Forsyth and Williams; assumpsit, $500.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,839—Sarah E. Cominly v. J. E. Gross; bill for injunction. 6,840—John W. Dean v. Thomas M. and Julia Dean; petition for partition of Lot 6, of subdivision of Lot 26, in Sec. 16, T. 38 N. R., 14 E. of 3 P. M. 6,841—Charles Wenthe and Charles Mocssinger v. John Myers; petition to supply record. 6,842—Joseph S. Tuckey v. Charles French; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,843—Charles E. Ferguson v. Pina Hallett, Julia Slatz, Mary Darvez, Mary Henley, Mary Rourk, Julia Monelian, Martin Best, H. B. Galpin, and Calvin DeWolf; bill. 6,844—Delos W. Eldred v. Lot C. Whitford; confession of judgment, $160. 6,845—Franklin S. Idell v. S. J. McCord; trespass on the case, $1,000. 6,846—William Barnett v. Charles D. Whylen; assumpsit, $15. 6,847—Lot C. Whitford for use of Delos W. Eldred v. James Allen; affidavit for garnishee process. 6,848—Charles B. Wilson and Eli Montgomery v. W. W. Bruner; assumpsit, $3,500. 6,849—James Mitchell v. John L. Shrozle; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,850—Anna Thede v. Christiana Loecher; assumpsit, $3,000. 6,851—Gavina Olson v. Michael McGinn; trespass on the case, $5,000. 6,852—John McCaffery v. Chicago Paving Company; confession of judgment, $3,070.

AT LAST.

The Days of Mike McDonald's Immunity from Arrest Ended—His Den Raided and the Proprietor Arrested by Captain Lull.

Sergt. Lull, who is Acting-Captain of the Union Street Station until French's successor has been confirmed by the Common Council, has already commenced war upon the gamblers. Knowing their haunts and their habits, he quietly raided one of the dens of the notorious Mike McDonald yesterday afternoon. The squad of men detailed to make the raid found themselves opposed by double-locked doors, which the occupants of the room declined to open when called upon to do so. That amounted to nothing, for the doors were soon broken open, and Mike McDonald and a large number of his friends captured. There were not enough policemen to guard each man separately, and each officer had to look after two gamblers. McDonald, when he found himself at last under arrest, after successfully buying immunity from this humiliation for more than five years, was desperate, and, as the officer in charge led him and a companion to the station, suddenly broke away and ran. The officer hastily thrust his other charge into the hands of a citizen, and pursued the flying gambler down Madison street, where the fugitive sought refuge in Whyland's restaurant. The officer caught him, and, to make sure of him this time, slipped a convenient pair of "come-alongs" over his wrist, and thus dragged him, doubly humiliated, to the police station, where the successful rogue was locked up in a cell for safety. The remainder of the crowd soon found themselves in similar quarters, and blasphemed their Creator and the day when French "resigned." It will be an excellent thing for the fraternity if they have daily cause of a similar nature to indulge in profanity. St. Louis is an excellent town for gamblers. The only trouble about it is that it is too near Chicago. However, as the gamblers are going to "run Washburn out in three months," they might just remove there for change of air until the "three months" are out. They will never return if they do.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

One of the most effective ways of breaking up the gambling-houses is to arrest those suave fellows who act in the capacity of decoys, and whose business it is to rope-in the inexperienced and unsuspecting. Gamblers do not live off of each other. If they did they would not often be molested, for they would speedily ruin themselves. Their profits arise from greenies, who are decoyed into their dens by the ropers who loiter about the hotels and other public places seeking whom they may devour. Superintendent Washburn seems to appreciate this fact, and has commenced a war, which, he says, shall be a war of extermination upon the wretches. Although six have only been arrested so far, yet they have already begun to migrate from the city. On Tuesday night five of these vultures, among the number "California Joe," a notorious bunko man, left town for parts unknown. Yesterday morning three well-known "guys," Frank Fisk, James Lewis, and Frank Searls, were fined $100 each by Justice Scully. Fisk, fortunately, could not pay his fine, and was sent to the Bridewell. Lewis begged off, promising that he would at once leave town. Justice Scully limited his stay in Chicago to 6 o'clock last evening. Searls took an appeal, a dodge he has frequently resorted to. He will be rearrested at once, and that punishment repeated till he leaves the city. And this is the way the gamblers are driving Mr. Washburn out of town.

Delinquent City Taxes.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ROOM 1, CITY HALL, CHICAGO, May 6, 1873.—The Common Council having fixed the date at which the delinquent lists for city taxes of 1872 are to be returned to the County Collector for judgment and sale at the 20th day of this month, it will be necessary to close this office a few days previous, for the purpose of completing said lists, which are unusually large this year. Tax-payers wishing to save costs should avail themselves of the short time left to pay.

GEORGE VON HOLLEN, City Collector.

Englishmen, Take Notice.

Roast beef, with Yorkshire pudding, cooked in the old English style; also, English plum-pudding, for dinner to-day, at Anderson's European Hotel Restaurant, Nos. 143 and 145 Madison street.

THE LAST SQUEAK.

The Personal Liberty League Falls to Pieces.

It Follows the Example of the Temperance Bureau.

Report of Its Death by the Executive Committee.

An effort was made to get a meeting of the Personal Liberty League, yesterday afternoon, at Orpheus Hall, but either on account of the weather, or, as was suggested by one of those present, since the League was regarded as inefficient and useless, there was no quorum present, and no business was done, that being postponed to a meeting to be held some time next week. A report which had been prepared by the Executive Committee was read, though not acted upon. The report is substantially as follows:

April 20, 1872, the League had 1,415 members; May, 1873, it had 1,011, 404 having withdrawn. Of these, 528 never paid anything, 154 paid for four months, 271 for six, 119 for seven, sixty-nine for eight, fifty-four for nine, ten for ten, and one for twelve. There seemed to be an impression that thousands of dollars had been paid in monthly dues, and it often was asked where the money had gone to. If the 528 delinquents had paid up for ten months, $5,280 would have been received; if all the other members had paid for ten full months the League would have been richer by $8,870. In fact, only $4,600 had been collected since the organization of the League. If all had paid, the officers of the League would have been able to exercise some power and influence, but the negligence of the members in that respect had weakened if not neutralized their efforts. The League had defended twenty-one suits through its attorney, which cost about $2,000. Printing, office rent, salaries, campaign expenses, cost of collecting dues, etc., also consumed much money.

The Saloon-Keepers' Union could draw a very profitable lesson from the League,—that is, that energy and perseverance were never to be expected from the members of the Association; that mistrust and lack of harmony would soon reveal themselves, and that an organization which had for its object the open defiance of an existing law, owing to the heavy expenses to which the members would necessarily be put, contained within itself, even at the moment of its birth, the seeds of speedy decay. Since their whole existence, perhaps, depended on the result of the November election, the formation of new organizations in addition to the year-old Liberty League, was merely weakening the latter, and giving over victory to the Temperance people.

The Executive Committee regrets to state that many of the brewers and wholesale dealers, who ought to protect the saloon-keepers who really act as their agents, have withdrawn from the Association. Their names are as follows: Allstrop & Co., Asherman & Co., Buchman & Schmidt, F. Binz, W. Batterman, Bruce & Co., Val. Blatz, Cavanaugh & Bodle, John Clark & Co., William Dodge, Evans & Hickey, Esmay, Simmons & Co., Franz Falk, J. Freiber, Fortune Brothers, Grommes & Fraenkel, Hubacek & Co., Junker & Lenzen, Kargleder & Co., Kraefft, Roelle & Co., Laporte & Funk, M. T. Morse, Northwestern Distilling Company, Platner & Co., M. M. Smith & Brother, Th. Spengle, Schmidt & Glade, and Renne Brothers.

In spite of this diminution in numbers, the League is determined, if only three or four hundred are left, to remain in existence till fall, to try whether it is not able to break down that infamous ring of Temperenzlers, and win back for all citizens that personal freedom which is secured to them by the Constitution of the United States, and is only occasionally stolen from the slumbering people by a little clique. A general meeting of the active members of the League must be held hereafter to fix the conditions on which members who have once withdrawn, can be readmitted. That this regaining of personal liberty, and the throwing off of an oppressive and unjust yoke, which a contemptible minority of fanatics had imposed on the people, cannot be obtained through dissensions, weakheartedness, selfishness, and unwillingness to make little sacrifices, but only by firm union, and it was therefore the first duty of the Committee, to warn the members that not merely saloon-keepers, and least of all the German saloon-keepers, could gain the sympathy of all law-loving citizens, by open disregard and violations of an existing law, but they must hold firm to the principles of the League, and thus assure the more general favor of the public.

It had been charged that the League did nothing for its members. They must remember that it was organized to defend its members from the State Temperance law, and at a time when nothing had been said of enforcing the Sunday Liquor law, and consequently did not enter into consideration. Afterwards it was resolved at a general meeting that an assessment of $10 should be imposed on each member to pay fines imposed for keeping open Sunday, but that action was afterwards rescinded. Certainly the officers were not to blame. The reconsideration was undoubtedly wise. Many believed if they paid, even irregularly, they had secured immunity against open violation of the law. But the League was founded on the law, and there it must stand. Perhaps they might have done something if they had all kept their saloons open at the outset, and thereby given the Mayor effectual support at the time the temperance people were assailing him. They had postponed the favorable movement by not being united. Were they united now, after the ill manner in which they had been treated? They were not, and would not be till absolute necessity forced them to it. What they had brought on themselves by their lack of harmony or inactivity at the last election, they must now endure with patience. That was all they could do, and the new Verein could not help them. They should stand together, strengthen the League, and so work for it that all interested in personal liberty might join hands with them, in order, with power, courage, and persistence, to fight victoriously against the common enemy.

The Committee conclude by urging the members to strengthen the League, and prepare in earnest for the great and serious contest in November. The League had made preparations for it, as far as possible, and had joined the State League, which covered all Illinois, of which the President of the Chicago organization, Mr. Aronheimer, was Vice-President.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A solid brick business block is rising on the west side of Market street, at Lake street bridge.

The work of repaving Clark street is progressing with rapidity, and the car tracks are being relaid at grade.

The *Times*, yesterday, gave a life-like illustration of Healy Slough by its special artist. Until this feat, everybody believed Healy Slough was without *a parallel*. The cut shows it has one.

State street, from Adams southward, on the west side of the street, is springing up into brick balloon structures unworthy that choice locality, but made necessary by the fact that the real estate is tied up for minor heirs.

For the consideration of $120,000, Hamilton M. Walrath yesterday transferred to Messrs. Dore, Bowen & Bass, a lot 200 by 100 feet, situate at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Jackson street.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following building permits: A. Schthebanbert, two-story brick building, 51x60, on Mitchell street; T. A. Jackson, three-story stone, 66x70, No. 581 State street.

Jailor Folts will give the following citizens of Chicago an excursion to Joliet this morning: Baldy Sheffer, 2 years; George Sanders, James Wilson, Theo. Acontitus, Ed. Costello, and Stephen Scanlon, 1 year; Chas. Watson, Thos. McDermot, Chas. Edwards, 3 years.

Thomas Welsh, on Tuesday night, most brutally beat his wife Katherine. She complained to Sergt. Hood, who promptly arrested Thomas, and Justice Banyon yesterday morning sent him to the Bridewell, because he could not pay a fine of $100.

Work on the Lake Front Park is progressing, and it is receiving a vast amount of filling material from the streets. Mount Carter is to be leveled, and the whole surface smoothed. The lake and mountain style of lay-out has been given up.

Theodore West, while walking along LaSalle street, near the northwest corner of Adams, fell a victim to the carelessness of some coal-heaver or other ignorant person, who had left a coal-hole uncovered. He fell into the trap and was very seriously injured, internally as well as externally. He was taken to his home, and is being attended by a physician, who thinks his recovery possible in a few days.

Mr. Boyington will have the plan of the Lake Shore Exposition Building in readiness for Monday next. It will be of iron and glass, and an highly ornamental structure, to occupy the lake front from Monroe to Van Buren street, setting back twenty-five feet from Michigan avenue.

If the gentle organ-grinder who serenaded THE TRIBUNE office last evening only knew that the child of Sunny Italy, and the maimed gentleman in decayed uniform can earn $10 a day in St. Louis, how soon he would obtain a pass over the Alton & St. Louis line.

At a late hour on Tuesday night the body of an unknown man was found in the North Branch, near the North Chicago Rolling-Mills. It had evidently been in the water a long time, and was so decayed as to be unrecognizable. It was taken to the Morgue, and the Coroner notified.

The horse community were startled, on Tuesday night, by the spectacle of two steeds lying in a moribund condition on Michigan avenue, one at Harrison, the other at Fourteenth street. The epizoot, it is said, has left many animals subject to sudden death from exposure or overwork.

About noon yesterday, a man named August Clenny fell from a scaffold, at the northeast corner of Clark and Illinois street, and was badly injured. His left arm and leg were fractured in several places. He was taken to his home, No. 11 Mohawk street, and attended by Doctors Parke and Case.

The Christian Union Lyceum is a consolidation of two literary societies belonging to the Union. The members of the new Society will meet at No. 114 Madison street, this evening, to elect officers and transact other business. A full attendance of members of both the old organizations is desired.

The Presbyterian Church at Maywood, just completed, will be dedicated this evening at 7:45 o'clock, several Chicago clergymen officiating. Friends in the city can reach Maywood by taking the 5:30 or 6:30 train from the Wells street depot, and return at 10 o'clock by a special train.

The *Evening Mail* moved its editorial rooms yesterday from the West Side to No. 123 Fifth avenue, and this morning the counting-room will follow. The *Mail* is now on an even footing with the *Journal* so far as locality is concerned, and as its reading matter is more sprightly, its news more reliable, its tone more healthy, is nobody's organ, and is far more enterprising, as successful a future is predicted for it as any evening paper deserves. Let its neighbor imitate the rising star of local journalism.

Daniel Barrett, of Laporte, Ind., was struck and killed by the Hyde Park train about 1 o'clock p. m. yesterday, on the track of the Illinois Central Railroad, between South Park and Woodlawn stations. He was walking on the track at the time, and attempted to pass between a freight train going south and the Hyde Park train going north. An inquest was held at the depot at Hyde Park by Justice Horne. No blame attaches to the employes of the train, as they did all they could to prevent the accident. The body lies at Oakwoods Cemetery waiting word from his relatives.

Owing to the bad weather, the gentlemen owning fast horses did not numerously avail themselves of the privilege afforded by the South Park Commissioners—that of driving without restriction every Wednesday afternoon between 2 and 7 o'clock. A few rattling roadsters were on hand, but not enough to make things interesting. The new arrangement promises to become quite popular. It has a remarkable effect upon the horses in increasing their speed. A wag, who drove a span which had never achieved anything below 4:59, thus accosted one of the policemen on duty at the lower end of the boulevard: "Can I drive my team here at a three-minute gait?" "Certainly, sir; certainly; of course you can, today," was the prompt and smiling response of the officer. "Thank you," said the gentleman as he tightened up the reins; "I'm glad to know it, for they've never been able to beat five minutes heretofore."

THE TANK EXPLOSION.

The cause of the fatal tank explosion in Schoenemann & Co.'s packing-house, Bridgeport, on Tuesday evening, has not yet been ascertained. A jury of inquest, composed of intelligent business men, was impaneled by the Coroner yesterday, after about two hours' search for the right material, and then the bodies of the victims of the terrible accident were viewed. This occupied the time until after 4 o'clock. It was then too late to transact any further business, and an adjournment was had until half-past 9 o'clock this morning, when the jury will reassemble at the police station on Deering street and hear the testimony. Several witnesses, among them the City Boiler Inspector, Mr. Sherwin, and Mr. Turner, packers, and other gentlemen who are supposed to know something about boilers, tanks, steam, and such things, have been summoned to appear. Coroner Stephens seems determined to give the matter a thorough examination, and, if possible, fix the responsibility of the disaster where it rightfully belongs.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Thursday, May 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, May 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, May 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, May 17, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports.......$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.......35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.......38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.
Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.
STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
FROM NEW YORK:
Abyssinia.......May 10 | Algeria.......May 14
Batavia.......May 17 | Russia.......May 21
Calabria.......May 24 | Java.......May 28
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, MAY 12,
FIRST WEEK OF
Mr. Josh Hart's
Talented THEATRE COMIQUE COMBINATION, from 514 Broadway. The artists of the
Comique Combination
have never appeared in this city. The performance will be under the sole direction of
MR. JOSH HART.
An entire change of bill will be presented every week. The olio will be enacted by STARS, who have been selected with great care, regardless of cost. Novelty of the highest order will be presented in rapid succession, embracing FARCE, DRAMA, BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, MINSTRELSY, SONG, &c., pleasing both old and young, male and female. For the accommodation of ladies and children who are unable to attend the evening performances, the regular WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES will be given, with the entire night bill.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MAX MARETZEK.......DIRECTOR
Lucca-Kellogg Italian Opera.
Friday Evening, May 9, 1873.
LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
DON GIOVANNI.
ZERLINA.......PAULINE LUCCA.
DONNA ANNA.......CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
DONNA ELVIRA.......Miss Schofield.
DON OTTAVIO.......Sig. Vizzani.
DON GIOVANNI.......Sig. Moriami.
MASSETTO.......Sig. Ronconi.
Saturday—FAREWELL MATINEE—PAULINE LUCCA—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
During the Music Lesson, Mme. PAULINE LUCCA will sing "MEIN LIED," in German, (Gumbert), expressly written for Pauline Lucca, and "HOME, SWEET HOME," in English.
Seats can be secured at the Box Office.
Next week—EDWIN ADAMS.

GREAT CHICAGO SHOW.
The Procession
OF THE
GREAT CHICAGO SHOW
Will form at the corner of West Washington and Desplaines-sts., THURSDAY MORNING, May 8, at 8 o'clock; will proceed from thence west to Elizabeth, thence south to Madison, thence west to Throop, thence south to Adams, thence east to Desplaines, thence north to Madison, thence east to Canal, thence north to Lake, thence east to Wabash-av., thence south to Twenty-second-st., thence west to State, to the place of exhibition.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MONDAY, May 5, 1873, during the week and at the Matinee, after weeks of preparation, Bartley Campbell's new play, written expressly for this Theatre, entitled
RISKS!
NEW SCENERY—Long Island Sound! (New.) Duglyn Cottage! (New.) The Varney Villa Illuminated. The East River by Moonlight.
In Rehearsal, "The Gentle Savage," and in preparation, "Through Fire."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
SHOUTS OF APPLAUSE GREET THE
KITTY BLANCHARD BURLESQUE COMPANY,
In the splendid Shaksperean Burlesque,
BAD DICKEY.
Matinee Saturday Afternoon.
Saturday next, first appearance of McKEE RANKIN.
No increase in prices.

AMPHITHEATRE.
(Formerly Nixon's.)
MONDAY, May 5, every evening during the week and Saturday Matinee, the
WONDER OF WONDERS
VANEK,
THE GREAT DECAPITATOR.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
LAST PERFORMANCES OF
MRS. JAS. A. OATES
And Her Comic Opera Company.
THIS EVENING,
PRIMA DONNA OF A FIGHT.
Also, the Comedietta, entitled
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.
To-morrow (Friday)—BENEFIT OF MRS. JAS. A. OATES. Matinee on Saturday at 2½ o'clock.
Monday, May 12—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN K. MORTIMER,
AND
An Odd Trick,
With the selected cast, a Great Hit. The house convulsed with laughter. Entertainment to commence with a favorite farce.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY NEXT, Afternoon and Evening,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered to the Management
By some of our leading citizens. Look out for a splendid bill.

MARTINE'S HALL.
PROMENADE, MUSIC, & SUPPER,
At Martine's Hall, on Ada-st., for the BENEFIT OF ALL-SAINTS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 8, 1873.
Tickets, including supper, for gentleman, $1.
Tickets, including supper, for lady and gentleman, $2.

TO RENT.
OFFICES.
A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.
W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

BUSINESS CARD.
C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Gerber, Wilson & Co., is this day dissolved. Gerber & Jarrett will continue the business at the old stand, and are alone authorized to settle all claims for and against the said firm.
JOHN L. GERBER,
E. M. JARRETT.
Chicago, May 5, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Becker & Kopsell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by P. BECKER & CO., at 295½ and 297 South Clark-st., who will pay all debts of the late firm, and who alone are authorized to collect all accounts due the said late firm.
P. BECKER,
A. F. KOPSELL.
Chicago, May 6, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of W. W. Walker & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Indebtedness to the firm can be paid to either.
R. R. WALKER,
W. W. WALKER.
Chicago, May 1, 1873.

SALVE.
All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,
CORNS!
25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.
THE GREAT CHICAGO SHOW.
MAY 8, 9, AND 10.
CHICAGO,
For 3 Days Only!
Cor. Twenty-second & State-sts.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
MAY 8, 9, & 10.
THE GREAT
CHICAGO SHOW,
MUSEUM,
Menagerie & Circus
AMERICA'S EXPOSITION OF WONDERS!
The Monster Organization of the Nineteenth Century!
A MYSTIC CITY OF CANVAS is required to exhibit this model, novel, meritorious exhibition of the age.
The Menagerie Department,
replete with wondrous specimens of Zoology.
A MUSEUM
of Animate and Inanimate Nature.
THE CIRCUS DEPARTMENT
is beyond all doubt the best ever witnessed, being composed entirely of Arenic Celebrities famous throughout the entire world.
TWO LADY EQUESTRIENNES!
Led by the Peerless
MISS KATIE STOKES.
Among the Equestrians will be found
JAMES ROBINSON,
THE CHAMPION BARE-BACK RIDER OF THE WORLD, and his talented sons,
Clarence and Eugene Robinson,
The Child Wonders. No Pad or Saddle Introduced.
Every Artist a Bareback Equestrian.
In addition to which the following Special Features are the chief salient points of the GREAT SHOW, not introduced by any other Exhibitions:
THE ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE!
In their Marvelous Performances.
THE FAIRY PAGEANT OF CINDERELLA,
Or the Little Glass Slipper. A MINIATURE CIRCUS, composed of
30 Beautiful Children and 40 Shetland Ponies!
NOVELTY AND MERIT.
The greatest of all modern inventions, at each exhibition,
Prof. Judson's
FLYING SHIP OF THE AIR
Will be in operation.
The above are features to be seen only in the GREAT CHICAGO SHOW, and can be produced by no other Company.
Two performances daily, at 2 and 7½ p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

MONDAY, MAY 12,
AND NOT UNTIL THEN.
The Great Forepaugh Show.
1,000 MEN AND HORSES.
Five Mammoth Tents.
TWO ENORMOUS MENAGERIES,
A Double Circus and Two Magnificent Museums, will exhibit at Chicago ONE WEEK ONLY, as follows: WEST SIDE—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 12, 13, 14 and 15, corner Madison and Elizabeth-sts.; and SOUTH SIDE, corner State and Twenty-second-sts., two days only, Friday and Saturday, May 16 and 17, afternoon and evening. See future announcements, programmes, &c.
Wait For It.
ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND NERVOUS DISEASES,
PUBLISHED BY THE
PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 167 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO.
Dr. G. W. WARREN, Consulting Physician.
Medical Knowledge for Everybody. Two Million Copies Sold.
A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or Self Preservation. A Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, and Hypochondria. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only $1. 285 pages, bound in cloth.
A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN,
Entitled SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER DISEASES; or, Woman Treated Physiologically and Pathologically from Infancy to Old Age, with Elegant Illustrative Engravings. 350 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price $2.
DR. WARREN may be consulted as above at all hours of the day upon any of the above-mentioned diseases. His great experience, attained by a special practice of twenty years in hospitals, the army, and in Europe, qualify him for assuring patients a speedy and permanent cure in all sexual and delicate complaints.
Every man and woman who reads this notice should possess these valuable and interesting books.
Confidential assurance and radical relief.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Dividend No. 2, Teutonia Insurance Co.
CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1873.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Probate Court, a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after May 8, 1873, at the National City Bank of Cleveland, has been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, who have proved their claims according to law.
Dividend orders can be had on application to
JOHN F. WHITELAW,
Assignee Teutonia Insurance Co.

GENERAL NOTICE.
NOTICE
Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 790; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 69; 25 shares.
JOHN CRERAR.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‖10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9,00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4.15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 18 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 a.m.	9:10 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a.m.	10:51 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p.m.	7:21 p.m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

TENTS.
TENTS
For sale cheap; 500 Wall, House, and Hotel Tents, complete, mostly new, and in first-class order, suitable for Emigration, Families going West, Colonization Societies, Railroad Building Parties, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, State Fairs, Camp-Meetings, &c. Just received, and with other kinds of Quartermaster and Ordnance Stores, to be sold cheap.
COL. C. LIPPINCOTT,
Government Goods Depot,
195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

COAL AND WOOD.
C. H. DYER & CO.,
Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $6; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $6.50; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $5.50. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

MEDICAL CARDS.
DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, the esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE!
NO PAY!!
Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.
DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. TOWNSEND,
183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE,
Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.
(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

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SEVENTH PAGE—"KENELM CHILLINGLY": A Scene from Lord Lytton's Last Novel—A Village Duel. MALIBRAN: An Interesting Story. A LEGEND: A Thrilling Poem. A HAM-FAIR: A Parisian Institution.

EIGHTH PAGE—THE STATE CAPITAL: The Railroad Conference-Committee's Report—Its Adoption by Both Houses—Estrays—Protest Against the New Law—The Salary-Grab—Bill to Enable Railroad Companies to Borrow Money—Adjournment of The Legislature to Jan. 8, 1874. FINANCIAL: The Chicago Money-Market. COMMERCIAL: Chicago Produce Markets—Chicago Live-Stock Market, with Review for the Week—Chicago Lumber Market—Herkimer County (N. Y.) Dairy Market—European Markets—New York Dry Goods Market—New York, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Produce Markets.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Mrs. James A. Oates' Comic Opera Company. "Prima Donna of a Night."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Risks."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. "An Odd Trick."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. The Kitty Blanchard Burlesque Combination. "Bad Dickey."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Engagement of Miss Katie Estelle. "Lucretia Borgia."

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTORY—DR. J. E. GARDNER, corner Sixteenth-st., and Wabash av., is the only one in Chicago authorized by the Government to furnish soldiers artificial limbs and apparatus.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, May 8, 1873.

The few remaining timbers of the hulk of the Atlantic have been blown up. This action brought fourteen more bodies to view, but has not resulted in the recovery of any of the valuable parts of the cargo, which the waters refuse to give up.

The Omaha Bridge Company, which is a lesser Credit Mobilier ring in the Union Pacific Railroad, and which levies tolls of its own on all railroad freight which crosses the Mississippi at Omaha, is said to make $1,000 a day by its extortion.

Superintendent Washburn has prepared an order directing the members of the police force to see that all places where liquor is sold are closed at 11 o'clock, in accordance with law, and to arrest without warrant all persons found violating the ordinance. If the Police Board approve the order, it will go into effect at once.

No improvement has taken place in Louisiana affairs. Kellogg's Metropolitans, sent to St. Martin's Parish to aid the tax-collectors, had an engagement with the Resisters at St. Martinsville, yesterday, in which both cannon and small arms were freely used. Gov. Kellogg was shot at yesterday while driving through the streets of New Orleans, the pistol ball passing through his carriage and barely missing his head.

Canal Commissioner Milne reports that the Inspector of Grain in this city is giving great dissatisfaction to the shippers of grain by the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The receipts of the canal for April are $10,140, which is less than they should have been, and the decrease is attributed to the impositions of the Inspector. He anticipates a further loss to the revenues of the canal, as the grain men threaten to make their shipments by rail.

The Legislature at its late session amended Section 44 of the general law on fees and salaries, by fixing the fees of grand and petit jurors, in counties of the first and second class, at $1.50 per day, and mileage at 5 cents per mile each way. Talesmen are to be paid at the same rate. Jurors in the county court are to be paid 50 cents per day and mileage. In counties of the third class (Cook County) the jurors are to receive $2 per day and 5 cents for mileage each way, mileage to be allowed only once for each term.

The Fifth Annual Insurance Report of the State Auditor shows that Illinois has now in good standing 118 fire and marine companies. They received in cash premiums last year $5,704,861; their losses were $1,477,017; their expenses are estimated at $1,711,458; leaving a net profit of $2,516,385. The Auditor gives a list of 21 insolvent companies, with their indebtedness. He discusses at length the proposal to tax premium receipts as property, and holds that a fair interpretation of the Constitution will not sustain this principle of taxation as sound.

A stuffed eagle surmounting two salt-cellars, a dentist's chair, some Colt's revolvers, three ship's binnacles, and half-a-dozen bottles of muddy Mississippi water, the whole grouped together in elegant profusion, are the symbolical products of American industry on exhibition at Vienna. The mute, inglorious eagle, whose bosom is stuffed and whose throat refuses to utter the defiant scream of the live bird of freedom, is about the most appropriate emblem that could have been chosen to represent the attitude in which our Commissioners—the latest specimens of reformed Civil Service—have placed American industry and American Government before the eyes of the world.

After Stokes was sentenced by Judge Boardman to be hanged Feb. 28, his counsel secured a stay of proceedings, and applied to the Supreme Court of New York for a new trial. This has just been denied after prolonged consideration, and the doomed man, who not unnaturally thinks his own life precious however little he thought of that of his victim, has exhausted all but two of his means of escape. He has still the Court of Appeals and the Executive clemency of Gov. Dix to go to. Foster went this same road before him and found that it led to the gallows. Neither the Court of Appeals nor Gov. Dix are encouraging resorts for so clearly marked a murderer as Stokes.

The Producers' and Consumers' Convention now meeting at New York have chosen as their President the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, who has made himself prominent in the discussion of the transportation question, and deserves to be remembered, among other things, for his efforts to get cheap rates of daily commutation on the railroads leading out of Boston, so that the workmen of that city might have comfortable and accessible homes. Legislation is the remedy for existing troubles to which the resolutions of the Convention point. Laws are to be obtained from Congress and the State Legislatures to control the charges of existing companies. Additional rail and water ways are also to be got by legislation. Railway officials and representatives of every sort must be excluded from all legislative, executive, and judicial positions, so that the power of the people may no longer be betrayed to their own oppression. A national agitation is to be begun by the formation of State, county, and town associations, acting under a national organization.

The Chicago grain markets were generally higher yesterday, and more active. Mess pork was quiet and unchanged, at $17.20@17.25 cash, and $17.40 seller June. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, at $8.85@8.90 per 100 lbs cash, and $9.15 seller June. Meats were inactive and unchanged, at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders, 8⅞@9c for short ribs, 9@9⅛c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were more active and easier, at 9c for wheat to Buffalo. Highwines were in good demand, and ½c higher, at 88½c per gallon. Flour was firm and less active. Wheat was active and ⅝c higher, closing at $1.26⅝ seller the month, and $1.27¾ seller June. Corn was active and ½c higher, closing at 38¼c cash, and 40⅝c seller June. Oats were quiet and ½c higher, closing at 31½c cash, and 33⅝c seller June. Rye was in good demand and 1c higher, at 69c. Barley was quiet, but 1c higher, at 75@85c for inferior to good No. 2. Hogs were more active and firmer, at $4.90@5.35. Cattle and sheep were without material change.

Mr. A. M. Craig has accepted the nomination of the Princeton Convention as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, in opposition to Judge Lawrence. His acceptance, after having signed the call for Judge Lawrence, and having once refused to be a candidate, implies that he runs on the platform of the Princeton Convention; and thus for the first time we have the unblushing spectacle of a candidate for Judge of our highest court running as a candidate of certain interests, pledged to a certain class of decisions,—for, if Mr. Craig is not so pledged, he is a cheat and a humbug. We are informed that Mr. Craig has been for many years the local attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad,—a fact that would not militate against his usefulness on the Bench if he were elected in the usual way, as an independent, unpledged, unpartisan jurist. If he allows himself to be elected as an instrument for certain purposes, however, he is as liable to be *for* railroads as *against* them when he takes his seat upon the Bench. There seems to be no political issue made in the election. The *Bureau County Republican* supports Mr. Craig, who is a Democrat, and the Ottawa *Free-Trader* supports Judge Lawrence, who is a Republican. This is entirely proper, for, although Mr. Craig was identified with that class of Democrats who were denominated Copperheads during the War, his qualifications for a Judgeship are neither greater nor less in consequence of any opinions he held then. The true issue of the contest is whether a man shall be chosen to the Supreme Bench upon a platform prescribing the kind of decisions he shall render, in advance of the hearing of arguments. We do not believe that the people of the Fifth Judicial District will sanction any such damnable doctrine.

In an article a few days ago, upon the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., we directed attention to the fact that the whole case against that firm was, that, in the importation of $6,000,000 worth of goods annually, certain errors in the invoices had in four years caused a loss of $1,600 of revenue. These errors consisted in the omission from the declared value of the goods of the cost of transporting them from Wales, where they were made, to Liverpool, where they were shipped. This omission occurred in a few out of many thousands of importations. The following is a copy of the infamous provision of the law which governs the valuation of imports in such cases:

And be it further enacted, That in determining the dutiable value of merchandise hereafter imported there shall be added to the cost, or to the actual wholesale price or general market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, *the cost of transportation, shipment, and transshipment*, with all the expenses included *from the place of growth, production, or manufacture*, whether by land or water, *to the vessel* in which shipment is made to the United States; the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained; commission at the usual rates, but in no case less than 2½ per centum; brokerage, export duty, and all other actual or usual charges for putting up, preparing, and packing for transportation or shipment. And all charges of a general character incurred in the purchase of a general invoice shall be distributed pro rata among all parts of such invoice; and every part thereof charged with duties based on value shall be advanced according to its proportion, and all wines or other articles paying specific duty by grades shall be graded and pay duty according to the actual value so determined: *Provided*, That all additions made to the entered value of merchandise for charges shall be regarded as part of the actual value of such merchandise, and if such addition shall exceed by 10 per centum the values so declared in the entry, in addition to the duties imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 20 per centum on such value: *Provided*, That the duty shall in no case be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value.

The practical working of this is as follows: Goods purchased at the place of manufacture in an interior town in any foreign country, for the United States, must be invoiced first at their actual cost. To this must be added the cost of the boxes, bales, glass, crates, or other package in which they may be inclosed; the cartage to the railway station, the sums paid for freight, the cartage to the ship, including storage, if there be any, commission not less than 2½ per cent, brokerage, dockage fees, export duty, and all other expenses attending the shipment. The amount of all this has to be added as part of the value of the goods, and upon the arrival in the United States is charged with the duty of 30, 40, 50, or 60 per cent tax, that is collected upon the goods themselves. In cases, however, where these additional costs exceed 10 per cent of the first cost of the goods, then an additional tax of 20 per cent is levied upon the additional value. The omission of any of these items of expense in the declared value of the goods at the custom-house involves the forfeiture of the whole importation, and subjects the importer to fine and imprisonment. This provision of the law, however, is considered an imperative necessity for the principle of protection.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The death of Chief Justice Chase carries the mind back to the inception of the Anti-Slavery movement as a political element in the history of the nation. There were Abolitionists before his time, but it may be fairly said that, when he joined his fortunes to the band of heroic spirits who were resolved to resist at all points the encroachments of the slave power, the political force of the movement began. From that time to the present he has been a conspicuous figure in all public affairs; and, whether as Governor, Senator, Secretary, or Chief Justice, he has on the whole left a clear and shining record. Grant that he was ambitious of the Presidency, and that many of his acts were moulded upon that ambition (an ambition almost inseparable from such stations as he filled), the fact remains that he rendered to his country great and memorable services. Few of our public men have been more highly or more deservedly honored. He has now followed his great compeer and colleague, Seward, to the grave. His name, like that of Mr. Seward, will fill a large space in the history of the nation's most eventful epoch, and, as the petty strifes and bickerings of politics shall drop into their appropriate oblivion, his name will shine with an ever-brightening lustre.

We hope that the President will select the ablest and most distinguished lawyer and jurist in the land to take the now vacant place as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,—some such man as William M. Evarts, for instance,—and that, in making the selection, no regard will be paid to the paltry considerations of locality or party services.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE of yesterday may or may not have noticed a suspension of a South Park ordinance "for one day only," which was announced in the advertising columns. In order to give it a wider circulation, we reproduce it in this place:

> Notice is hereby given that, by order of the South Park Commission, Sec. 2 of ordinance will not be enforced on Grand Boulevard from the railroad crossing to Fiftieth street, on Wednesday afternoon between the hours of 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m.
>
> The ordinance is as follows: "No person shall ride or drive upon any part of the said Park, or upon any road, roadway, or avenue included within the boundary thereof, at a rate of speed exceeding eight miles an hour."
>
> (Signed) WM. M. BERRY, Supt. S. P. C.
>
> This notice applies only to Grand Boulevard, and only for the day named. The ordinance will be enforced as usual on all other boulevards.

The above will only become intelligible when it is remembered that the President of the United States has honored Chicago with a visit. The process of suspending a useful and necessary ordinance, prohibiting fast driving in a crowded thoroughfare, was one of the methods adopted to entertain the distinguished visitor with his favorite amusement of horse-racing. The "spring meetings" not having opened yet, and the regular trotting parks being in bad condition, owing to the backwardness of the season, the Grand Boulevard was transformed into a race-course for the occasion, and an advertisement was inserted in the newspapers to inform the community of the fact, in order that persons who desired to walk or drive on it during those hours must do so at their own risk. The circumstance is certainly worthy of the attention of the people, as it would be difficult to find a case among the effete monarchies of Europe where any regular law, enacted for the protection of life and the maintenance of public decorum, has been temporarily suspended for the gratification of a Prince.

Gen. Grant cannot be held strictly responsible for the suspension of an ordinance against fast driving on his account, but his absence from public duty at this time, and his jaunt about the country for pleasure, are matters of concern to the American people. It is not long since he was inaugurated for a second term of four years as the Chief Executive of the nation, with a residence at Washington, and the duty of giving his personal attention to public affairs. Congress had no sooner adjourned, however, than the President prepared to make an extended pleasure-tour throughout the country, terminating at Long Branch for summer repose. The natural inference from this brief statement of Gen. Grant's saunterings is, that the condition of the country is so entirely peaceful, serene, and prosperous that the active services of an Executive may be dispensed with. Certain well-known facts, on the other hand, tend to rebut this inference. One of the States of the Union is just now in a revolutionary condition. The political troubles in Louisiana have actually broken out in civil war. One desperate battle between the two contesting parties was recently fought with an aggregate loss of 93 killed and 72 wounded, and the dispatches of this morning bring the news of a conflict in another parish. The Metropolitan Police, of the City of New Orleans, are being armed and drilled as regular troops, to sustain Mr. Kellogg's cause in other parts of the State, while the people of New Orleans are left without protection for life or property. The thieves, burglars, and roughs have already begun to take advantage of the helpless condition of the New Orleans people to plunder their homes and places of business. In the meantime, it has been brought to the attention of the Grand Jury that the conversion of the Metropolitan Police force into a State army is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. The anarchy which reigns in Louisiana is the direct result of the action of the President in sustaining the usurpation of a United States Judge who exceeded his authority in an infamous manner, and in forcing upon the people of Louisiana a Governor whom they did not elect. The revolutionary condition of the State, at once ruinous to commerce and threatening the lives of its citizens, is precisely what the majority of the Committee on Louisiana Affairs—a Committee of Senators acting politically with the Administration—predicted as the result of the President's action in sustaining Kellogg and his bogus Government. Now that the policy is bearing its bloody fruit, the President is roaming about the country attending improvised horse-races, and wending his way, by slow stages, to a watering-place. There is no other circumstance that could so well illustrate General Grant's stolid indifference to his public duties.

The condition of Louisiana is not the only thing that demands immediate, constant, and well-considered attention from the Chief Executive. There is an Indian war on hand, in which fifty or sixty savage Modocs hold an American army at bay, slaughter as many officers and soldiers at every engagement as their whole band numbers, and defy the power of the American nation. There is a national disgrace at Vienna, where the eyes of the civilized world are centered at this moment, and where American Commissioners have brought new disgrace upon their country. There is a scandal in New York City, where a Custom-House Ring has levied blackmail to the tune of $271,023 on a prominent business firm. The Civil Service, which was already odious, has become piratical and dangerous. If the subordinates did nothing more than imitate their Chief by neglecting their duties, the case would not be so bad, but when they become blackmailers and organize raids on private business, there should be somebody in Washington to call them off.

There is another view of the President's absence from his post of duty about which there can scarce be any difference of opinion. Just before the adjournment of the late Congress, a bill was passed which raised the salary of the President from $25,000 to $50,000 a year. This measure received the prompt approval of Gen. Grant, and became a law. He was thus instrumental in doubling his own salary. Whether his motives in signing the bill were purely selfish, or prompted by a conviction that the President should received $50,000 a year for his services, no one but himself can say. It is obvious, however, that the act of doubling his own salary increased his responsibility to the nation for a conscientious devotion of his time and services for which he is paid so munificently. We have had Presidents in the past who worked themselves sick, and even to death, at a compensation of just half what Gen. Grant now receives,—while he travels about the country on pleasure excursions, and leaves the most serious emergencies of the Government to take care of themselves.

OBITUARY.

Chief Justice Chase.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, Chief Justice of the United States, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Hoyt, in New York. The immediate cause of his death was apoplexy.

He was born in Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808, and had just entered his 66th year. In 1815, his father removed to Keene, N. H. In 1820, when 12 years old, his father being dead, he went to Worthington, O., where he was under the care of his uncle, Philander Chase, Bishop of Ohio. He attended the Cincinnati College for one year, and, returning to New Hampshire, in 1824 entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1826. The next winter he opened a private school in Washington City. In 1829 was admitted to the Bar, having read law in the office of Atty-Gen. Wirt. In 1830, he returned to Cincinnati, and has ever since made his home in Ohio. He published in three volumes an edition of the laws of the State, and, gaining a practice, was, in 1834, selected as attorney for the branch of the United States Bank in Cincinnati. In 1837, he acted as counsel for a woman claimed as a fugitive slave, and, in an elaborate argument, maintained that the Fugitive Slave law of 1793 was unconstitutional. In an argument before the Supreme Court of Ohio, he defended J. G. Birney, who was charged with harboring a slave. He became thenceforth identified with the Anti-Slavery party. In 1846, with Mr. Seward, he argued the celebrated Van Zandt case before the Supreme Court of the United States, denying the validity of the laws for the rendition of fugitive slaves. He was counsel in a number of cases involving the same questions. In 1840, he supported Harrison for the Presidency, but, finding nothing congenial in the views of the Tyler Administration, he united in a call in 1841 for an Anti-Slavery Convention at Columbus, Ohio. At this Convention was organized the Liberty party. In 1843, at a National Convention of the party held in Buffalo, among the resolutions offered was one which proposed to treat that clause of the Constitution relating to the rendition of fugitive slaves as "utterly null and void." Mr. Chase opposed this, but it was adopted by the Convention. In 1845, another Liberty Convention was held in Cincinnati, and the address was written by him. In 1848, a Free-Soil Convention was held at Columbus, which called a National Convention at Buffalo. He presided at the Buffalo Convention, and prepared the platform.

At the meeting of the Legislature of Ohio, in January, 1849, he was elected a Senator of the United States by the combined votes of the Democratic and Free-Soil members. He begun his service in the Senate on the 4th of March following. He participated in the Liberty Convention held in Pittsburgh in 1852, and supported the nominees of that Convention. In the Senate, in 1850, he strongly opposed the compromise measures of that year proposed by Mr. Clay, and, by way of amendments, sought to exclude slavery from the Territories. In 1854, he strenuously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska act; prepared an address to the people remonstrating against it, and he continued his opposition to it down to the hour of its passage. He was an able and industrious Senator, supporting by his votes and speeches the general policy of the Democratic party, except on the question of slavery.

In 1855, he retired from the Senate, and that same year was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1857, he was again elected, and closed his second term in January, 1860. On the 4th of March, 1861, he entered Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. This latter office he resigned on the 3d of June, 1864, and on the 6th of December, in the same year, he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Chief Justice of the United States, to succeed Judge Taney. His services as Secretary of the Treasury during the War were of value to the country. The national credit was lost, and the national existence was imperiled. He had, moreover, to depend on a Congress more patriotic than wise in financial matters. We suppose it is no longer questionable that the policy of making greenbacks legal tenders was against his judgment, and was submitted to rather than approved by him. As Chief Justice, his reputation for ability, dignity, and fearless independence has been increased, and though for a long period denounced by nearly the whole country as a fanatical enemy of the South, as statesman and as Judge he lived to see himself as violently denounced for favoritism to those who had urged the "slaveholders' war." He brought to the Bench an admirable dignity, a frank independence, undoubted personal integrity, and a purpose to do right. As Judge and statesman he held the balance fairly, and shared in no effort to persecute or oppress even those who had been in rebellion. He was in no part of the country more honored than in the Southern States, where, before the War, he was held up to public detestation. As Chief Justice, he presided, in 1868, in the Senate, during the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Since his election to the Senate, in 1849, he has been active and conspicuous among the statesmen of the country, and during that whole time has maintained an unblemished character for personal integrity and purity of private life.

In 1860, Mr. Chase was a candidate before the Republican Convention for the nomination of President. He received the third highest number of votes on the first and second ballots, and on the last ballot, when Mr. Lincoln needed but a few votes to be nominated, some of Mr. Chase's friends changed their votes, and gave Mr. Lincoln the required majority. In 1868, it has been said that the sudden nomination of Mr. Seymour by a portion of the Ohio delegation in the National Democratic Convention in New York was the result of an intrigue to prevent the nomination of Mr. Chase by that Convention. The country has had few purer or abler statesmen in modern times than Salmon P. Chase, and his death will leave a vacancy on the Supreme Bench that few men likely to be appointed will fill with equal dignity, impartiality and ability.

NOTES AND OPINION.

All the Administration newspapers express great solicitude for the Democratic party. It *must* live. It *must* reassert itself on the old platform. It *must* adhere to its past. It must not meddle with present or future issues; the Republican party will attend to them. Which reminds "Notes and Opinion" that, after all, the Republican cat is only towing a dead mouse, and is reluctant as yet to confess that it is dead.

—In the good old days of Massachusetts there was a convention there to consider the proposed original Constitution of the United States. The debates of that convention were, years ago, collected and published by the State; and it is found—the question of Congressional pay being before the House—that Mr. Theodore Sedgwick said: "Can a man who has the least respect for the good opinion of his fellow-countrymen go home to his constituents after having robbed them by voting himself an exhorbitant salary?" This was Massachusetts in 1788. "The past, at least, is secure."

—The Cleveland *Herald* is now denouncing the Cleveland Bar Association,—the Bar Association having expressed its want of confidence in the integrity of Judge Charles T. Sherman. The Cleveland *Leader*, however, says:

> It will be impossible for Judge Sherman to ignore so temperate and judicial, but at the same time emphatic and decided, an act of condemnation as that pronounced upon his conduct by the attorneys who practice in his court. And with Judge Sherman's own letters and testimony before the public, no effort which he or his friends may make to divert attention from the main issue or shirk responsibility by throwing the onus and odium of the transaction upon any second or third party, can be regarded as more than a miserable shift.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, speaking of Judges Sherman, Durell, and Delahay, on the Bench of the United States Court, says:

> It was while contemplating the sacredness and importance of such a trust that Chief Justice Marshall said that he knew of no greater curse which an angry Heaven could inflict upon a shining people than that of a corrupt judiciary.

—Mr. Burchard waits to pocket the money (it is as good as there already), with a professed feeling that the services rendered are worth it. Is Daddy Cain, of North Carolina, worth to his country $7,500 a year as a Congressman? Is even Mr. Burchard?

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Neither Thurman nor Sherman took the back pay." This makes the number forty-three. Now let Treasurer Spinner be heard from.

—Indianapolis has elected a Democratic Mayor, after a hotly-contested canvass,—Indianapolis, the home of Morton, and the giver of 1,786 majority for Grant, last year. That nothing might be lacking, the Indianapolis *Journal*, on the morning of election-day, put itself on record thus:

> Indianapolis has the name of being a live Republican city; let her once be placed in the category of Democratic cities, and it will be long before she will get rid of the stigma. It will have an effect on city, county, and State politics for years to come.

—The Democrats also carry Lafayette, Laporte, and Richmond, besides other cities of Indiana heretofore Republican.

—Roscoe Conkling's Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, the same that reviles the Farmers' Movement, is nevertheless forced to say:

> The difference between the charges of a railroad company carrying watered stock and managed by corrupt officials, and what ought to be the charges of a company whose stock represents only real value and whose affairs are honestly and honorably managed, is a matter of great importance as well as of absorbing interest. On the determination of this question may hinge our future system of inland transportation—for, if railroad transportation can be made the most economical as well as expeditious, it would be folly to expend large sums of money in developing water routes.

—Charles Sumner, to the extent of $4,444.60, casts on the late Hon. Samuel Shellabarger "the odium of being a thief."

—All the Texas Congressmen voted for increased pay, and so much dissatisfaction has been expressed, even in Texas, that Messrs. Hancock, Herndon, and Giddings, who were already re-elected, are very busy in their common defense, and perceptibly in hot water. Mr. Hancock has been heard before the Legislature, and the verdict at Austin is, that it is a "steal." Mr. Herndon addresses his constituents, and the best he can say is this:

> In the South, and especially in Texas, candidates bear the entire expense, which is unknown North. In the election of 1871, Mr. Hancock spent $5,300, gold; Giddings about $4,900, gold; Conner, $3,000, gold; and my constituents know that I paid my full share. In 1872, the same bills were duplicated. How much, think you, we have made so far? If my constituents paid all these bills, as they do in many States North, $3,000 per annum would be a better compensation than we now get.

To which the Galveston *News* says:

> Mr. Herndon has not convinced us that it was a fair and judicious increase of pay. And we object most emphatically to the cost of an election forming any fair element of compensation.

These Texas Congressmen are Democrats, and could not reimburse themselves for the cost of an election out of Federal patronage,—as is the custom, North and South, wherever a friend of the Administration is elected.

—Of Congressman Averill's defense, the St. Paul (Minn.) *Dispatch* says:

> The long and the short of the business is, that the people have made up their minds to consider the increase as a grab, and nothing short of a revelation from Heaven will change that belief to the contrary.

—The defenders of the salary grab imagine that they have fairly met and vanquished the objectors to the law when they have shown that previous Congresses have voted increase of pay. The greatest objection to the law is, that it now provides for too great a compensation for a very poor article of work. There are exceptions, of course, but we are quite sure that four-fifths of the members of Congress, who are to receive $7,500 per annum by the new law, cannot earn $5,000 in any of the ordinary avocations of business men. It is said that the increase has become necessary on account of the high price of living in Washington society. The less our Congressmen live among the high-flyers at Washington, the better they will work for their constituents. A man who goes to Congress for the sake of cutting a figure in fashionable society, makes a very poor public servant, and if it now takes $7,500 to pay a man's expenses for residing six months at the National Capitol, the same man or his successor will require $10,000 per annum a few years hence.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—According to our telegrams of this morning, twenty-seven cases of Congressional conscience have been developed up to date. It is thus apparent that conscience, a disease from whose ravages Congressmen have long enjoyed a total immunity, has at last assumed a form that is well-nigh epidemic. We should say that the infection of Congressmen with conscience is sowing the seeds of disease where they will do most good. And we cannot resist the impression that the independent press has been the principal morbific agent in this case.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The great body of the people—especially the farming class, who are groaning under the weight of taxation and the extortion of the monopolists which has grown so fearful under the policy of the Republican party within the past few years—cannot be deceived by party trickery as to who are to blame for the enormous steal of the public money through the joint action of Congress and President Grant.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

—Naturally, Charles Sumner declines his back pay. Will the Legislature allow that to pass without a censure?—*Boston Herald.*

—It is announced, apparently upon authority, that Mr. John Lynch—who is yet to be heard from on the back-pay question—will not be a candidate for the Maine Governorship, this year.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The State of Ohio is to enter the lobby at Washington with $3,000 cash in hand to plead for the payment of the Morgan Raid Claims. The "raid" is to be transferred to Washington. It is a raid upon the Treasury. Morgan's raid was light amusement compared with this.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The problem of reforming our legislation becomes a very grave one. Last year it was correctly assumed by the more desperate politicians that the overwhelming importance of the Presidential contest would make the disorganization of the dominant party impossible, and men who were not the choice of the party for nominations, and who never received a majority of the legal votes of their districts, were allowed to become legislators and to bring reproach upon their constituents. This year no National contest comes between the people and incompetent or disreputable candidates. Never before was a better opportunity offered for the upright citizens of every political persuasion to unite for the election of competent city, Legislative, and State officers.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

—There are, happily, a good many citizens still left over in Massachusetts—more perhaps than Butler and his fellow-grabbers have any idea of—who, while differing in politics and voting different tickets on election days, are agreed in holding the good name of the old Commonwealth dear, in honoring those who do her honor, in condemning those who bring her to shame.—*Springfield Republican.*

—Our mode of making money with money,—of using large sums of money to force the community into necessities and conditions where it can be pilfered,—is rotten at the core, a breeder of crime and a tempter of men to become rascals. There are 500 cashiers scattered over the country who are to-day doing what the cashier of the Atlantic Bank is accused of and confessed to have done; and not one out of every ten official Treasurers in the country but what is using the funds in his trust for speculative purposes. The people know all this; they see and feel its effects, and yet are slow to recognize it as a crime. Why, then, should they complain when they suffer?—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal.*

—The people are almost unanimous in the belief that Legislatures have a right to interfere in the matter of railway management.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—If anyone doubts the nature of the coming struggle, let him read John A. Coleman's "Fight with a Railroad," and be convinced. Said one of the officials to Mr. C.: "The road has no personal animosity against you, but you represent the public; and the road is determined to make it so terrible for the public to fight it, right or wrong, that they will stop it." This is the voice of monopoly to the people.—*Letter in St. Louis Democrat.*

PERSONAL.

O. B. Skinner, of Cleveland, is at the Tremont House.

Col. J. B. Price, of New Orleans, is at the Tremont House.

The Hon. John B. Alley, of Boston, is at the Sherman House.

Col. J. J. Storer and wife, Boston, arrived at the Gardner House last evening.

Robert Hoe, the famous printing-press manufacturer, is at the Gardner House, with his family.

John F. Degnon, Auditor of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is at the Sherman House.

George H. Mumford, Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is at the Gardner House.

William Stewart and Campbell B. Herron, prominent railway men from Pittsburgh, are at the Sherman House.

E. Cozzens Smith, President of the Imperial Insurance Company, of London, England, is a the Sherman House.

Henry Kip, General Superintendent of the United States Express Company, arrived at the Tremont House, from Buffalo, yesterday.

Mr. Rodewold, a Director of the Bank of England, is at the Gardner House, with his family. He comes from London, and is accompanied by Gen. John B. Frisbie and family, of Vallejo, Cal., and Dr. Fullerton, of London.

The principal guests at the South Side Briggs House yesterday were D. D. W. Carver, Dubuque; Dexter Curtis, Madison; J. V. Maescher, and J. Mosler, Cincinnati; M. De Bru, Louisville; S. G. Magill, Clinton, Iowa; Frank Aiken, Carlisle, Ind.; J. S. Boardman, New York.

M. L. Sullivant, Ford County, Ill.; W. L. Wadsworth, Atlanta, Ga.; R. S. Archer, Richmond, Va.; A. W. Meadway and wife, Dubuque; H. F. McClusky and wife, Galena; M. J. Townsend, Troy; L. S. Felt, Galena; E. H. Hart, New York, are the prominent guests at the Gardner House.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, of Albany, visits Europe, to be absent until October.

Amos T. Akerman, ex-Attorney-General of the United States, is Assignee in Bankruptcy to a Georgian whose assets amount to $140,000.

Gen. James Shields, ex-Senator, was run over at a street-crossing in St. Joseph, Mo., May 5, and sustained a compound fracture of the thigh.

Erastus Corning, of Albany, N. Y., who some days ago married a daughter of Judge Amasa J. J. Parker, has arranged to spend $50,000 in a honeymoon trip, and is able to, seeing his income is put down at $600,000 a year.

Thomas Dundas, Earl of Zetland, whose death is announced, at the age of 78 years, was the Grand Master of Masonry in England, next in rank being the Marquis of Ripon, who visited this country as a High Joint Commissioner. The deceased Earl succeeded to the title in 1839, a year after the title had been created.

"Donald McKay," of Modoc fame, who has figured so prominently in the dispatches relating to the recent fights, instead of being a mysterious Scotchman who had wandered into that far-off country in search of the rugged life of his native Highlands, is only a young half-breed scout. Being friendly to the whites, and having a number of Warm Spring Indians ready to do his bidding, the Government has given him a temporary commission with the title of Captain.

The death of Prince Massimo, the head of one of the oldest and noblest families in Rome, and a firm adherent and champion of the temporal power of the Papacy, is announced. The *Echo* says: "So ancient, indeed, was his pedigree that it is said he claimed descent from Q. Fabius Maximus, the 'Cunctator' of the Punic Wars,—a claim which, if true, throws into the shade the Courtenays of England, of France, and of the East, and 'all the blood of all the Howards' to boot."

Charles Smith, whose death is just announced, has been a somewhat prominent Republican politician in Louisiana. He was a native of Maine, but resided in the Parish of St. Mary for many years. He was a member of the Louisiana Constitutional Conventions of 1864 and 1868, and was acting President of the Senate during the session of 1864-5. The Legislature in 1865 elected him to the United States Senate, but he failed to secure his seat. He was afterwards appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and, more recently, was Mayor of Brashear.

James Brooks died richer than he was supposed to have been. Of the property mentioned in the will, the half interest in the New York *Evening Express* newspaper and real estate is worth $250,000; the Fifth avenue house $60,000; and the Pacific bonds foot up $195,000, besides the Washington property. The "personal and mixed" property, comprised in the last paragraph of the will embraced among other possessions a large amount of stock in various Western railroad companies. Mr. Brooks' fortune, at the time of his death, was not less than $1,250,000.

RECENT BURGLARIES.

The clothing store of P. J. Hussander, No. 214 West Washington street, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning. A plate-glass was broken in one of the front windows to effect an entrance. Hardly a shelf of goods was left undisturbed, and considerable damage was done to the stock by trampling it on the floor. About $800 worth of clothing was carried off, the thieves passing it out through the hole in the window. The gas in the store, which is usually left burning all night, was turned out by the burglars, which probably saved them from being detected by a special policeman.

Another robbery was committed at an early hour yesterday morning in the store of A. Stark & Co., retail dealers in boots and shoes, No. 341 West Indiana street. How the burglars entered the store is not known, as there was apparently no breaking of locks or windows. Goods to the value of $650 were carried off, including twenty-six pairs of ladies' shoes, and twelve pairs sewed boots, marked "C. D. X. McKay, Saginaw." Besides these goods, there are missing two notes, each for $300. It is conjectured that the thieves were admitted from the inside.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Last night was the gala night of the short season of Italian opera at McVicker's. The house was crowded in every part, even the available standing-room being occupied. The audience was as dressy and brilliant as it was numerous; the ladies seemed to vie with each other in the richness of their toilettes, and there was more elaborate display than has been seen at any public place of amusement since the ante-fire period. The opera was "Mignon," with the following cast:

Mignon	Pauline Lucca
Felina	Clara Louise Kellogg
Fredrico	Senora L. Sans
Giulelmo	Sig. Vizzani
Lothario	Sig. Jamet
Laerto	Sig. Ligali

The only change that was made from the cast of the same opera at the last season was the Italianizing of Mr. Lyall's name, a proceeding which unfortunately failed to improve his singing, although this was manifestly the intention.

The second or third hearing of the music of "Mignon" undoubtedly renders it more pleasurable, though the opera might not stand the test of very numerous repetitions. M. Ambroise Thomas evidently belongs to the eclectic school of music, and he has exercised the right, which has been claimed by some distinguished authors, of taking good ideas wherever he could find them and adapting them to his own uses. Not that M. Thomas is a plagiarist by any means, but there are constantly occurring suggestions of other composers deftly worked into the music of "Mignon," and enlivening its score with a delightful and picturesque variety. The French style prevails, of course, though it is somewhat notable that prominent French composers should have looked into German literature for their *libretti*. The story of "Mignon" adds wonderfully to the interest, and the pretentious numbers of the score can scarcely disappoint those who are fond of bright and sparkling music. The demands of the opera are well supplied by Mr. Maretzek's company. It would be hard to find two ladies better suited in style and voice to the characters of *Mignon* and *Felina* than Mme. Lucca and Miss Kellogg. The contrast between the parts is not more striking than the contrast between the ladies themselves. Where they are necessarily brought into comparison, as in the recitative passages, Miss Kellogg is the sufferer. Mme. Lucca gives a meaning and an interest to the most commonplace recitative, and her full, round, rich voice expresses the passions of the situation, while Miss Kellogg is inclined to slight these passages as unimportant, and save her voice for the *bravura* effects. Mme. Lucca's picture of *Mignon* is as conscientious as that of *Marguerite* in her hands. There is probably no artist on the operatic stage who sets so small store on dress. Her aim, so far as she devotes herself to the consideration of the subject, is to dress the character in keeping with the story and the surroundings. Nor does she even lose sight of the dramatic element which penetrates her vocalization. Her singing of both the aria on the well-known poem of

> Kennst du das land wo die citronen blumen?

and of the Page song in the second act, offered prominent instances of this peculiarity. The latter secured an enthusiastic encore, though it was sung without any of the efforts that would be usually made with so elaborate an aria. Mme. Lucca's skill in vocalization was to be noticed especially in this aria, and those who properly estimate the greater difficulties of controlling a rich and heavy voice could scarcely have failed to remark the great merit of the effort. Miss Kellogg is particularly fortunate in her part of this opera, as the composer put in *Felina's* score his most characteristic songs, and those which are sure to be the most popular. The *polacca* which Miss Kellogg sings in the third act, and which would soon become as contagious with repetition as *Siebel's* flower-song in "Faust," with everybody humming and whistling at it, is admirably suited to Miss Kellogg's style, and she sang it so brilliantly as to render the call for a repetition very natural. The part of *Felina* was conspicuously overdressed for a strolling actress, but, as the dresses were very pretty and becoming, there were probably few people who stopped to think of it. Both the prime donne were the recipients of many favors, and, as to bouquets and baskets of flowers, the honors were easy. M. Jamet's impersonation of the old man was as impressive as ever, and his voice, and method of using it, are models in their way. Signor Vizzani contributed his share to the excellence of the performance. The accessories were even and satisfactory. Mr. Maretzek led the orchestra, and, of course, made the most of it. One of the most notable and pleasant features of the evening was the harp *obligato* in Mme. Lucca's aria, which Mme. Maretzek played. The harp, in the hands of this lady, is a very decided accession to the orchestra part of Mr. Maretzek's organization.

No opera will be given this evening. "Don Giovanni" will be presented to-morrow night, with Lucca, Kellogg, Jamet, and Ronconi. "The Daughter of the Regiment," at Saturday's matinee, closes the season, the suggestion of a Saturday night's performance having been abandoned.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The week at the Academy of Music is being devoted to the first performance of "An Odd Trick," adapted by J. H. Connelly from Meilhac and Halevy's French comedy of "La Reveillon." The adaptation is scarcely entitled to be called a comedy. It is, more properly speaking, a farce in three acts, and one of the funniest of farces imaginable. The dialogue is extremely sprightly and witty, and some of the situations are in the last degree ludicrous. "An Odd Trick" has less of definite plot than a comedy, and more than a farce. It is, in brief, what the clever authors intended, and what the adapter was successful in preserving—an entertainment to make people laugh heartily from first to last. The leading character, that of *Gallinipper*, is admirably sustained by M. Milton Nobles, who, though suddenly called upon to take the place made vacant by Mr. Mortimer's sudden and violent "indisposition," succeeds in imparting to the role a fine flavor of comedy acting. Indeed, the change has resulted in a marked improvement. With a better memorization of the text, the impersonation would be especially effective. The remaining characters in the piece are well sustained by Misses Newton, Fletcher, Drury, Frawley, and Deming, and Messrs. Everham, Graves, Webster, Johnson, Dean, and McDonald.

The complimentary benefit to Manager Gardiner takes place on Saturday evening of this week, and will constitute the closing performance of the dramatic season at the Academy. A fine bill has been arranged for the occasion. Miss Alexander, the escaped Mormon actress, has volunteered to appear in an entirely new manuscript farce, which will be followed by "An Odd Trick," and the entertainment will conclude with a farcical drama, entitled "Dick Turpin and Tom King," in which is portrayed the comical phases of the career of those noted highwaymen of the olden time. The large number of seats already secured at the box-office for Saturday night give assurance of a benefit which shall be alike complimentary and substantial.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. James A. Oates' Comic Opera Company are affording pleasant entertainment to good audiences at Aiken's Theatre. The benefit of Mrs. Oates occurs to-morrow night.

"Bad Dickey," as presented by the Kitty Blanchard Burlesque Combination, at Myers' Opera House, is attracting a fair share of patronage.

"Risks," at Hooley's Opera House, improves very perceptibly at each succeeding presentation. The play now moves with admirable smoothness.

Prof. Vanek, the celebrated illusionist and prestidigitateur, is mystifying and delighting large audiences by his remarkable entertainments at Nixon's Amphitheatre.

For the Opera.

An indispensable requisite of attendance upon the opera to those not already provided, is one of those costly and elegant new carriages from the livery stable of Beardsley, Newton & Co., in Couch place, between Clark and Dearborn streets. Nothing equal to their turnouts can be had in Chicago.

Shot the Wrong Man.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—A Lexington dispatch says that at Paris, Ky., at noon to-day, William Hukill, in a quarrel, shot at Joseph Keller, missed him, and struck Clay Richardson, who was trying to separate the parties. The ball entered the back of Richardson's head, killing him almost instantly. Keller and Hukill were both arrested.

INSURANCE.

Annual Report of State Auditor Lippincott.

Companies Admitted to Do Business in Illinois the Past Year.

Statement of Business Transacted by Companies Reporting to the Auditor.

List of Insolvent Companies, and Their Financial Condition.

Suggestions on the Subject of Taxing Premium Receipts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, Auditor of State, has just laid before the Governor his fifth annual insurance report. It is replete with facts which go to show the admirable manner in which he has conducted that important branch of his office. Since his last report, there have been admitted to do business in this State thirty-six fire and fire and marine insurance companies, with a total capital of $12,305,213.02, being $7,296,588.02 more than the aggregate amount of capital heretofore represented by companies which have ceased to do business in the State. The total number now doing business is 118.

A general and comprehensive view of the aggregate business of the four years—1869 to 1872—shows the risks written to amount to $20,485,153,768 and the cash premium receipts during the same time, to amount to $186,880,167.44; the aggregate average premium rate being 91 cents for every $100 of risks written. For 1869 and 1870, the rate is above the average, being 97 cents for 1869, and 94 cents for 1870. For 1871 and 1872, the rate is below the average, being 89 cents for each year. The aggregate average ratio of losses to risks written for the four years is 68 cents on the $100. For 1869 and 1870, the ratio is below the average, being 52 cents for 1869, and 59 cents for 1870. For 1871 and 1872, the ratio is above the average, being 84 cents for 1871, and 70 cents for 1872. The aggregate average ratio of losses is $74.03 for every $100 of cash premium receipts. The ratios of the years 1869 and 1870 are below the average,—that of 1869 being $55.17, and that of 1870 being $62.84. The ratios of the years 1871 and 1872 are above the average,—that of 1871 being $94.43, and that of 1872 being $78.97. The aggregate average ratio of total expenditures to total income shows that for the four years the companies expended $97.65 for every $100 of cash income. The business of 1869 shows $86.36, and of 1870, $92.60, expended for every $100 received, while the business of 1871 shows $104.73, and of 1872 $103.24, expended for every $100 received. This showing, it must be remembered, does not include the very large amount of insurance capital and assets of companies entirely destroyed by the two great conflagrations occurring in the past two years, but that it only applies to the companies continuing the business and making reports. The companies reporting have, since their organization, received $434,666,259.18 in premiums, and paid losses to the amount of $291,483,027.43. They have declared cash dividends to the amount of $49,714,-625.59, and stock dividends to the amount of $4,713,-919.47. The present capital stock of the companies amounts to $36,119,529.89. The amount deposited by the companies in different States, as security for policy-holders, is $6,725,387.50.

The seven Illinois companies received cash premiums amounting to $661,069.74. They incurred $152,-974.23 loss. Estimating expenses at $198,320.93, leaves them a net profit of $309,774.58.

The ninety-five joint stock companies of other States received $4,012,048.59 cash premiums. They incurred $1,095,361.92 losses. Estimating expenses at $1,203,614.99, leaves them a net profit of $1,713,071.68. Of these companies, two show a net loss of $1,847.91, while ninety-three have a net profit of $1,714,919.59.

The six mutual companies received $304,710.16 cash premiums. They incurred $87,694.87 losses. Estimating expenses at $91,413.03, leaves them a net profit of $125,602.26. Of these companies, one has a net loss of $6,345.86, while five have a net profit of $131,948.12.

The eight United States branches of foreign companies received $598,672.09 cash premiums. They incurred $129,541.57 losses. Estimating expenses at $179,601.63, leaves them a net profit of $289,528.89.

The two foreign companies received $128,360.78 cash premiums. They incurred $11,444.86 losses. Estimating expenses at $38,508.23, leaves them a net profit of $78,407.69.

The grand aggregate figures of the 118 companies show $5,704,861.36 cash premiums received. They incurred $1,477,017.45 losses. Estimating expenses at $1,711,458.81, leaves them a net profit of $2,516,385.10. Three of the companies show a net loss of $8,193.77, while 115 companies show a net profit of $2,524,578.87, leaving the net profit on the business of all the companies at $2,516,385.10, as before stated.

INSOLVENT COMPANIES.

The following is a list of insolvent companies:

The Aurora Fire Insurance Company, of Aurora, Ill., L. D. Brady, Assignee, has paid 25 per cent of its entire indebtedness, and is now about to obtain its discharge from bankruptcy.

The Bloomington Fire Insurance Company, of Bloomington, Ill., which retired from business Jan. 1, 1871, after having reinsured its risks in the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, have settled all claims against it at 66 cents on the dollar.

The Chicago Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, J. K. Murphy, Assignee, has not yet made a dividend, but will probably pay 10 per cent in all.

The Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, of Chicago, O. H. Horton, Assignee, has made two dividends,—one of 4 per cent and another of 1.70 per cent., and will shortly obtain its discharge.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee, has made no dividend. This Company will probably pay, in all, 2 per cent.

The Equitable Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, James Long, Assignee, has, as yet, paid no dividend, but will probably pay from 4 to 5 per cent.

The Garden City Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, which reinsured its risks in the Commercial, of Chicago, has had no Assignee appointed. As yet the Company has paid no dividend, but will probably pay some 10 per cent of the claims against it.

The Germania Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, William Vocke, Assignee, has made two dividends,—one of 2 and one of 1½ per cent. This Company will probably pay from 3 to 5 per cent additional.

The Great Western Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, C. W. Upton, Assignee, has paid no dividend. Suits have been commenced against the stockholders, and it is probable the Company will pay about 50 per cent of all claims.

The Home Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, Thomas Buckley, Assignee, has divided 2 per cent, and will probably divide from 3 to 5 per cent additional.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, is not in bankruptcy, and has paid nothing, but should be made to pay in full.

The Lamar Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, George Chandler, Receiver, should pay all claims in full. The affairs of this Company were placed in the hands of a Receiver, date not known. A report, as required by law, has been called for, but, as yet, it has not been furnished.

The Lumberman's Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, T. C. Hoag, Assignee, paid 5 per cent before going into bankruptcy, and will pay 30 to 40 per cent additional.

The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, William E. Rollo, Assignee, has paid two dividends; one of 4 per cent and one of 2½ per cent of its claims. It will probably pay 2 per cent additional.

The Mutual Security Fire Company, of Chicago, Mark Kimball, Assignee, has paid 7 per cent, and will pay from 7 to 10 per cent additional.

The Reaper City Fire Insurance Company, of Rockford, Ill., reinsured in the Republic Fire, of Chicago, before "the fire." The Republic will pay the losses of the Reaper City in full.

The Republic Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, J. R. Payson, Assignee, has paid over 75 per cent of its indebtedness, and will pay its losses in full. This Company has already paid over $2,500,000.

The State Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, Norman C. Perkins, Assignee, will pay in full all who have not settled their claims.

I have lately been advised that the Winneshelk Fire Insurance Company, of Freeport, Ill., (name of assignee not ascertained) has some $2,000 to pay some $175,000 indebtedness. I cannot rely upon the above information furnished in regard to said Company, and would advise others to place no reliance upon the statement.

In the case of the Illinois Mutual Insurance Company, of Alton, Ill., a petition for a decree in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court for Southern Illinois, on the 7th of October, 1872. No adjudication—case continued. This is the third petition in the case of this Company, a decree in either of the former two having been refused by the Court. I have endeavored to ascertain the probable amount which this Company should pay, but have failed to obtain the information.

The Sangamo Insurance Company, of Springfield, reinsured its risk in the Merchants', of Chicago. The Merchants' will probably pay 8 per cent of its losses. No proceedings have been commenced against the Sangamo, so far as I am advised. It should pay all its liabilities in full.

STATEMENTS OF FOREIGN COMPANIES.

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully yet earnestly requested to the requirement of the act of March 11, 1869, in regard to the time fixed for foreign insurance companies to make their annual statements. It reads as follows:

SEC. —. * * * Foreign insurance companies shall be required to make and file their annual statements and evidences on the first day of January in each year, or within thirty days thereafter, made out for the year ending on the preceding 30th of September. The supplementary annual catalogue of their business and affairs in the United States, duly verified and certified to by the resident manager of such company, shall be filed in the month of January of each year, made out for the year ending on the 31st day of December immediately preceding.

At the date of this report but one single foreign company has complied with the requirement of making annual statement for the year ending 30th September, 1872.* The Western Assurance Company, of Toronto, Canada, has made its annual statement the same as companies of the United States, for the year ending December 31, 1872. This being three months later information in regard to the business and affairs of the company than required by law, it was accepted and filed, as well as preferred, to a statement for the year ending Sept. 30, preceding.

The representatives of British companies in this country claim that it is not practicable for their home offices to comply with the requirement of the Illinois law, owing to the impossibility of said companies obtaining returns from their agencies in various foreign Governments, in which they are doing business, in time to make a statement of their business and affairs in four months from the 30th September. I suggest that the 30th of June be substituted in the law in the place of 30th of September, or, probably better, that the 31st of December be so substituted,—the statements to be filed on or before the 1st of July following. If to the latter date, any such foreign company not having a branch office in this country, or whose statement could not be filed by the 31st January, should be required to have the condition and business of its several agencies in the United States reported to some one of its agencies, for the year ending Dec. 31, such agency being required to make and file a statement thereof on or before the 31st of January following.

Unless some such change is made by the general Assembly, this Department will, with considerable reluctance, feel in duty bound to enforce the law as it now stands. It may be well to say to you and the General Assembly, that the probable result of this action will be the retirement from our State of nearly all, if not all of the English companies, unless they should conclude to furnish statements of their business, as presented by their books on the 30th of September. A question that involves the probable loss to our citizens of facilities for insurance with a class of companies in which they have undoubted confidence, is worthy of serious consideration by the General Assembly.

Securities are now held in this department for the protection of policyholders, for companies, and in amounts as follows:

Name of Company.	Location.	Kind of Securities.	Par value of stock or amount of mortgage.	
Franklin Fire	West Virginia	Trust deeds		$25,000
Hamburg-Bremer Fire	Germany	Trust deeds and mortgages	$100,000	
Same	Germany	Illinois Staats Zeitung Company's stock	100,000	200,000
Mississippi Valley	Tennessee	Illinois revenue deficit bonds		20,000
Old Dominion	Virginia	City of Richmond bonds		12,000
Royal	England	U. S. registered 6 per cent R. R. bonds		200,000
Western Assurance Co.	Canada	Canadian town and city bonds	128,449	
Same	Canada	Canadian mortgages	38,200	
Same	Canada	Canadian bank stocks	23,000	
Same	Canada	Canadian Building Association Stock	12,000	201,649
Total				$658,649

It may not be inappropriate at this time, during pending legislation on the subject, to discuss the question as to the soundness of the principle of taxation which taxes or proposes to tax the *premium receipts* of insurance companies as a property.

First—Are premium receipts a taxable property, as contemplated by the Constitution, to be taxed by valuation?

On the subject of raising taxes on property by valuation, Sec. 1, Art. 9, of the Constitution, requires the General Assembly to provide the necessary revenue "by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation will pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property."

Property is defined to be "an estate—whether in lands, goods, or money; the thing owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether in possession or not."

In my opinion "premium receipts" are not a property in the light and meaning of the word, as used in the Constitution, but simply a business name, used to designate the amount of money derived or to be derived by the Company in its business, the same as the word "sales" apply to the money received or to be received by the merchant or manufacturer for merchandise or manufactured articles sold; or as the words compensation, wages, salaries, fees, income, revenue, and many other words, each of which apply and have their peculiar relation to money. The word "receipts" may be appropriately applied in each case named, and therefore used in designating the money received from sales or other sources, or for services. We attach a value to "receipts" only when the word is used instead of the proper or common name of the property to which they apply. The name "receipts" is a general term, used in reference to the result of business, rather than for designating the name of a property. Property is the result of receipts, which property has a common name—money. When the money is acquired, absolutely nothing of value is left for receipts. The properties of "receipts" expire, die, upon the delivery of the estate to the owner or his agent, and are thereafter known as "lands, goods, or money," as the case may be.

The premium receipts of an insurance company amount to $10,000 in money, which amount we will assume remained in the hands of A B, agent, on the first day of May. Having the $10,000 on that day he must pay a tax thereon. Upon what kind of property must he pay the tax, and upon what amount? If premium receipts are property, the agent should list $10,-000 therefor. Money, all admit to be property; hence said agent should list $10,000 in money. The latter—money—is so positive a property, that even the General Assembly, the only law-making power in our State, cannot exempt it from taxation. When the money is listed, the "premium receipts" are left without value. If they have no value, they cannot be a property, as contemplated by that word (property) as used in our Constitution. In the case stated, the agent had premium receipts of the Company and he had the money; but when we speak of them as a property, one—the premium receipts—is a fiction; the other—money—is the reality, or property. The agent should list the property for taxation, and not the fiction.

Second—It is desirable to measure the amount of money acquired during a certain period of time, by taking the receipts of a business, for such time, for the purpose of obtaining a taxable valuation.

If this principle should be adopted with respect to one class of business, it must be adopted for all classes of business. If we tax one person or corporation, whose business is confined to receipt of money only, on all the money received by him or it, during the year, we must tax all other persons and corporations having similar receipts, without regard to the business carried on. Further, if the principle holds good, to be consistent we must require all other persons and corporations to pay a tax on all the horses, cattle, merchandise, manufactured articles, notes, bonds, &c., received by them during the year. To adopt this principle for obtaining or arriving at the quantity of property to be taxed by valuation, for one class of persons or corporations, would compel the same principle to be adopted for obtaining the quantity of property of all classes of persons and corporations, "so (to use the words of the constitution) that each person and corporation shall pay a tax in portion to the value of his, her, or its property."

It must be plain that the manner and time for obtaining valuations for taxable purposes, to be uniform, should be applicable to all property.

Another difficulty must arise when we attempt to value and tax receipts of insurance companies as property. If we admit for the purpose of argument, that the power is vested in the General Assembly to declare receipts to be a property for the purpose of taxation, it should be plain that the receipts of one person or corporation cannot be declared such, and the receipts of others held not to be so. If receipts are held to be property, the declaration must be general in its application. A law which declared the receipts of insurance companies taxable property, would be invalid, unless it applied equally to the receipts of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, farmers, various professions, officers, and employes.

I have endeavored, thus far, to show that receipts without legislation, are not property subject to taxation by valuation; that in order to so tax them, legislation must be had, declaring them a taxable property; that when such declaration is made, it must be general and not special in its application.

Third—Is the taxation of the premium receipts of insurance companies on the amount received during the year advisable as a principle of taxation in this State, even if constitutional?

In this State, our principle of taxation is fixed by the Constitution, and is, therefore, not a debatable question. All real and personal property is liable to taxation. Real property presents itself to the plain view of the Assessor, and, therefore, cannot avoid assessment. The improvements on such property, being included in the value thereof, is, to a considerable extent, insurable property. That portion of personal property which is insurable, is tangible, and very seldom escapes the view of the Assessor. It is, therefore, safe to assume that the property covered by insurance is of a class which does not escape taxation, being visible property. Hence, if a uniform rate of tax, say 3 per cent, as has been proposed, should be placed upon the annual receipts of all companies doing business in this State, it will compel such companies to add the amount of such tax to their charge for insurance. The plain effect of this would be to cause owners of that class of property in this State, already paying certainly not less than its just proportion of taxes, to pay this additional tax, together with the expense attendant upon such indirect collection, and, probably, a surplusage to the companies, as the history, in this country, of adding the internal taxes to the price charged the consumer, is, that from two to three times the amount thereof was added and collected. There is also a further objection to this principle. It makes that portion of the visible property of the State, whose owners elect to guard against entire loss or destruction of this property, by a small annual investment, pay a greater portion of taxation than even other similar tangible property, whose owners are not thus provident.

Fourth—Is the taxation of the annual receipts of insurance companies, and not of other persons and corportions, an equitable tax, regardless as to what may be the answers to the preceding propositions?

If we admit that the law-making power of a State may enact that "receipts" shall be deemed a taxable property, does it not follow that the principle must be of general and not of special application? Tax laws, to be just, must be applicable alike to all persons and corporations coming under their provisions.

When we admit that it is legitimate to tax the annual receipts of insurance business, we must admit that it is equally legitimate to tax the annual receipts of every other kind of business, applying the same rules for obtaining values alike to all. If premium receipts are property, are not other receipts the same? Would it not be an inexplicable law which would tax the receipts of one class of business, and permit another class to go untaxed, when each have investments of capital in an equally honorable and legitimate business? I cannot conceive how any other than an affirmative answer can, in equity, be made to either of these propositions.

Wherein do the receipts of various kinds of business, professions, and occupations differ, if there be a difference? The insurance company sells insurance; the farmer, his grain and other produce; the merchant and manufacturer, their goods and wares; the banker, his money and exchange; each obtaining receipts by their sales, as also does the lawyer, doctor, farmer, mechanic, laborer, officer, and employes, for their services. In neither case is it probable that the receipts are all profits, and probably less so in the case of insurance than that of any other business, profession, or occupation named. Yet, with insurance, as with any other business or occupation, it may prove profitable by single companies, or collectively; but like other business, it is equally liable to loss and to close the year's business with no profit.

Is there any tangible reason why premium receipts obtained in a State other than the State in which the company is located, are so different from the receipts of other corporations or persons, thus obtained, as to require taxation in such other State? Take our Western farmers or cattle-dealers: would they deem it an equitable law which would require them to pay, say, 3 per cent tax in New York or other Eastern market, on their receipts, derived from the sales of their cattle and grain in such market, after having been taxed at their residence on such cattle and grain, or liable thereto on the amount of money derived from such sale? Is there any reason why taxation is equitable in one case and not in the other? If there is, I fail to comprehend it. The farmer or dealer, by their sales, may have met with loss in their business, requiring them to pay such loss from their accumulated property. Regardless of such loss, they were taxed where their property was sold on the amount of their receipts. This is apt to be the result to insurance companies of a law which taxes premium receipts as a property.

Insurance companies of this State, as well as those of other States, pay tax on all their property at the place where the company is located. More than this should not be required of them, or of any other corporation or person. With what favor would the proposition be received by the people of this State, to tax the amount of money received by every person during the year, without regard as to the disposition or investment made of it or of the amount which each person paid out in his business or occupation, during said time! Yet add to this the proposition that this shall be done in addition to the tax levied on their real and personal property, and we have the result and equity to insurance companies of the proposed principle of taxing their receipts in addition to the tax which they have to pay on their property.

If all tangible property, real and personal, was exempted from taxation, and a principle adopted for raising revenue that would only tax receipts, there might be some argument made in its favor. It would simply be adopting the principle of a tariff for State and local taxation. When we desire the consumer—regardless of his wealth or the amount of his property—to pay all taxes, it will then be time to adopt the principle of taxing receipts instead of property.

To tax both the property and receipts of one class of persons or corporations, and only the property of others, is a proposition which should be repugnant to an honorable people, and I cannot see how it can be entertained as a just principle by any legislator who has given the subject proper reflection. If this result be obtained by the laws of different States, the injustice would be with the laws of the State which taxed the fiction—the receipts erroneously called property.

The grand aggregate amount received by the 118 insurance companies appearing in the tabulations of this report, is $64,804,532.80 during the year 1872. The grand aggregate of their losses incurred and expenses during said year is $69,643,603.91, thus showing $4,839,071.11 more incurred for losses and expenses than they received from premiums and other sources. Said companies have a grand aggregate of assets of $97,370,-066.31 on which they pay taxes in their respective States or governments. Now, is there any principle of justice to sustain the laws which would yet further tax them on the $64,804,532.80 received during the year, when it is shown that they have paid, or will have to pay, all of said sum for losses and expenses, and $4,-839,071.11 in addition thereto?

As an excuse for taxing the premium receipts of insurance companies, it is asserted that they withdraw money from the State. In case of some companies, and some years in the aggregate of companies, this may be true, but not always so, and no more so than it is with other kinds of business. It has not proven true in this State, taking the aggregate business of the last four years, the only years for which we have a record. The business of four years shows that the sum of $20,347,415.71 has been paid to fire and marine insurance companies; that during said time such companies have paid $63,828,242.71 to the owners of property in this State, being $43,480,827 more than has been taken out of the State or paid to companies located in this State.

As there is no equity in the principle of taxation that would tax the receipts of insurance companies, it would seem that the proposition so to do is founded solely on the theory that such companies are productive of injury to the insured, rather than protection. If this be true, the grand figures of relief furnished to the property-holders in this State by such companies during the past four years, in comparison with the amount paid therefor, should be the only answer of Illinois to such a theory.

The whole theory of taxation of receipts, when the property of the person or company is taxed in its proper locality, is based on wrong premises, and therefore should not be found in the code of laws designed to be equitable and just to all persons and corporations to which such code may apply.

I have not considered the question of taxation of the receipts of life insurance companies, for the reason that, as it is so generally admitted that such taxation is erroneous, argument in regard thereto would be superfluous.

C. E. LIPPINCOTT,
Auditor Public Accounts.

*The Liverpool and London and Globe, the Hamburg-Bremer, and the Commercial Union Insurance Companies have since filed "home office" statements,—the first named for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, and the other two named for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872.

CHICAGO MUSICAL JUBILEE.

It Will Come Off the First Week in June—Gilmore Will Conduct the Concerts, which will be Given in the Great Rock Island Depot.

The preparations for some time in discussion for the grand jubilee concert in the new depot of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, are now completed, and all the arrangements have been made for the first week in June. The musical part of the programme will be under the leadership of no less a personage than the great P. S. Gilmore, whose success at the Boston Jubilee has made him famous throughout the civilized world. He will be aided by from 200 to 300 performers. The depot structure, which has an area of 600x200 feet, will accommodate fully 40,000 persons. It will be comfortably seated, and decorated as becomes the occasion, and, with lunch-room, press-room, and other comfortable apartments, will give all the features of a grand jubilee building.

The Committee will extend their invitations to the Governors of the Northwestern States to be their guests at the Grand Pacific Hotel during the festival week.

On Tuesday evening an informal reception will be given by the resident musical talent of the city to P. S. Gilmore, at the Pacific Hotel, in charge of Mr. George W. Lyon as Chairman of the Musical Committee and General Manager of the jubilee concerts.

The festivities will commence with a reception at the Pacific, on Wednesday evening, to the distinguished guests from abroad. The two grand concerts will take on Thursday afternoon and evening, with Gilmore in charge. On Friday afternoon, by arrangements already made with the Board of Education, the children of the public schools of Chicago, will be given a grand concert with a short, brilliant programme, at 25 cents admission.

On Friday evening, the grand opening ball will take place at the Pacific, for which two thousand tickets will be issued by a committee of managers of fifty gentlemen of Chicago and other cities, Gilmore to furnish the music, and Gaskell, of the Pacific, the supper, which will be a splendid affair.

On Saturday, Lincoln Park will be visited by the distinguished guests from abroad. There will also be steamboat excursions, and other attractions for both the closing days of the week.

Excursion rates are being secured, and are in nearly all cases conceded on all the lines entering the city from Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, and St. Paul. Admission to the concerts has been fixed at $1, except that to the school children on Friday afternoon.

THE NORTHWESTERN PRESS.

The Northwestern Press Association held their annual meeting in the club-room of the Sherman House yesterday. The first session commenced at noon, Lieut. A. D. Balcombe, of the Omaha *Republican*, occupying the Chair. There were present C. N. Wheeler, Burlington *Hawk-Eye*; T. P. Traynor, Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*; D. M. Richardson, J. H. White, Davenport *Gazette*; J. S. Clarkson, DesMoines *Register*; D. D. W. Carver, Dubuque *Herald*; J. Rich, Dubuque *Times*; S. M. Clark, Keokuk *Gate City*; H. Avery, Keokuk *Constitution*; L. Richardson, Omaha *Herald*; J. P. Cadagan, Quincy *Herald*; Paul Selby, Quincy *Whig*; L. M. Haverstick, Rock Island *Union*; E. L. Merritt, Springfield *Register*; D. L. Phillips, Springfield *Journal*.

The President made a report on the financial condition of the Association: There were on hand April 1, 1872, $118.38; on hand April 1, 1873, $1,064.63, after paying all expenses. From papers outside the Association, $1,602.50 had been received.

On motion, the Association papers that did not take the dispatches were erased from the list of members.

The President stated that the contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Western Associated Press terminated May 6.

A discussion then took place as to what should be done. Gen. Stager, Superintendent of the Western Union Company, it was stated, had conversed with several members of the Association and given his views. The "views" were commented upon by the gentlemen who had conversed with Gen. Stager, and they were considered unjust and unfair. The debate occupied nearly two hours; and, finally, a committee was appointed to wait upon Gen. Stager, Hon. Joseph Medill, President, and William Henry Smith, Manager of the Western Associated Press, and request them to attend the meeting and make propositions.

The Association then adjourned until half-past 7 o'clock in the evening.

The evening session was devoted to a long discussion of the right of the telegraph company to use the Association's messages without a consideration.

Col. Wilson, of the Western Union, and William Henry Smith, agent of the Western Associated Press, were present.

No conclusion was reached, and the meeting adjourned until this morning, when Gen. Stager will announce the decision of the telegraph company in the matter.

THE 11 O'CLOCK ORDINANCE.

Superintendent Washburn's Proposed Order to the Police Regarding its Enforcement.

Superintendent Washburn was busily preparing General Order No. 21, yesterday afternoon, ordering patrolmen to enter saloons frequently after 11 o'clock, and watch whether liquor was dispensed after that hour, directing them to secure the names of offenders and witnesses, and, should they be refractory, to arrest them promptly. The order, which is given below, will be submitted to the Board to-day, and go into effect, if approved, to-night:

General Order No. 21:

First—Upon receipt of this order the force will put in execution the ordinance "providing for the closing of saloons at 11 o'clock p. m. each day," and found on page 193 Council proceedings for the current year.

Second—The words "night time" occurring in said ordinance, are construed to mean during the hours which it is necessary to use artificial light in the transaction of business.

Third—Whenever any person shall be found selling or giving away, or in any manner dealing in any vinous, spirituous, ardent, intoxicating, or fermented liquors, in violation of said ordinance, it will be the duty of the officer discovering or learning of such violation to arrest such person forthwith.

Fourth—Attention is hereby directed to the provision of Sec. 3, Chap. 50, of the Revised Ordinances of 1873, which relate to the posting of licenses for the sale of liquors; and a rigid execution of the same enjoined upon all members of the force.

ELMER WASHBURN,
General Superintendent of Police.

The Art Sale at Central Hall.

The most important sale of oil-paintings we have ever witnessed in this city commenced at Central Hall, corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, yesterday, and we are much pleased to state that our citizens can duly appreciate a good collection of artistic pictures. The attendance was large and spirited; the prices ranged very low, notwithstanding. This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the sale will be resumed, and the closing sale will take place in the evening, at 8 o'clock. Seeing that some of the best pictures of the collection are yet undisposed of, a still larger attendance is expected at the closing sales. Remember, Central Hall, corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The supply of loanable funds is steadily increasing, and the money market seems settled into an easy condition for the spring and summer months. Currency is still flowing here, and the banks are discounting freely, as well as offering increased amounts of money on call to the brokers. The rates were to-day 5@7 per cent on call, and 7@9 for prime discounts. Outstanding legal-tenders have decreased $154,000.

The advance in Bank of England rate of interest was expected, and had no marked effect.

Sterling was dull and heavy at 108¾@108⅞ for sixty days, and 109½@109⅝ for sight.

Gold was dull and steady at 117⅛@117¼, closing at 117⅛@117⅛. Loans, 2@7 per cent. Clearings, $50,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $380,000, for interest. Customs receipts, $350,000.

Goverments were a trifle better and firm.

State bonds dull, and Tennessees very strong.

Railway bonds are in increased demand.

Stocks were less, and the changes smaller than on yesterday. The market was rather feverish, and alternately weak and strong, closing weak. The chief fluctuations were in Canton, which rose from 102@105¼, Pacific Mail, 53¾, 53, 53⅝, 53¼; Western Union, 88, 87¼, 87⅝, 87¼; St. Paul, 57⅛, 58⅞, 59⅞; C. C. & I. C., 35⅞, 36⅛, 35⅞; Rock Island, 110⅛, 111⅛, 110⅛; Ohios, 43⅛, 44⅛, 43⅛; Wabash, 70, 69⅞, 69⅝, 69⅞; Harlem, 126, 127, 126¼. The changes in the rest of the list were only ¼@½ per cent. The earnings of the Lake Shore Railroad for 1872 were $17,591,629, an increase of $2,793,654 over 1871. The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Company for April were $77,386 against $64,581 for April of last year.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121¼	Coupons, '67	120
5-20s of '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	118¾
Coupons, '64	115¾	New 5s	113¾
Coupons, '65	117¾	10-40s	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	118¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	81¾	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	81½	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	105¼	St Paul pfd	73¾
W. U. Tel.	87¼	Wabash	69¾
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	95¼	Fort Wayne	95
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	18
American Express	67¼	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex.	73¼	Chicago & Alton	110¼
Pacific Mail	53¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	111¼
New York Central	101¼	Ohio & Mississippi	43¾
Erie	64¾	C., C. & C.	88¾
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	109¾
Harlem	126¾	Lake Shore	92¾
Harlem pfd	127	Indiana Central	35¾
Michigan Central	105¼	Illinois Central	117
Pittsburgh	88¾	Union Pacific stocks	32¾
Northwestern	80	Union Pacific bonds	86¾
Northwestern pfd	87	Central Pacific bonds	103¾
Rock Island	110¼	Del. Lack. & Western	102
N. J. Central	102¾	B., H. & Erie	3
St. Paul	58¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 7.—The rate of discount in the Bank of England has advanced ½ per cent, and is now 4½.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 9d @11s 10d; club, 12s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 69s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—1:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, May 7—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 93¼; 5-20s of '65, 92¼; do of '67, 94; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 50¼.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, May 7.—Rentes, 54 francs 32 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8¾@9d; Orleans, 9¼@9¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. All the rest unchanged.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 7.—CATTLE—To-day, including 18 cars to arrive, 680; total for week, 6,698. Market very unsatisfactory, notwithstanding heavy sales at yesterday's prices. Regular buyers as a general thing are holding off, being afraid, on account of the breakdown in the Eastern markets, to pay the prices asked by owners and holders. Country buyers are doing nearly all the purchasing. About 1,500 were disposed of. Sales: 773 Illinois steers, av 1,005 to 1,336 lbs, at $5.40@6.25; 37 Ohio steers, av 1,103 to 1,366 lbs, at $5.50@6.37½; 218 Missouri steers, av 1,087 to 1,523 lbs, at $4.80@6.37½; 42 Missouri oxen, av 1,402 lbs, at $5.25; 53 Texas steers, av 1,108 to 1,203 lbs, at $4.25@4.75; 190 Iowa steers, av 1,044 to 1,246 lbs, at $5.40@5.70; 17 Kansas steers, 1,320 lbs, at $6.12½; 18 Michigan steers, 1,186 lbs, at $5.75; 22 Michigan stockers, 884 lbs, at $5.25; 21 Canada stockers, 862 lbs, at $5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 3,800. Total for the week, 8,400. The market opened active at ¼c advance on last week's closing prices. Sales—1,004 Ohio clipped sheep, 78 to 101 lbs, $4.75@5.62½; 1,491 Illinois wooled sheep, 105 lbs, $6.75; 329 Illinois wooled, 91 lbs, at $6.50.

HOGS—To-day, including the reported arrivals, 1,200. Total for the week, 16,300. Market dragging at $5.25@5.50, the last figures for choice lots. Sales—1,558 Illinois hogs, 160 and 212 lbs, at $5.25@5.55.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The manufacturers' agents were quiet to-day, and the jobbers were moderately active. Cotton goods are steady at the lately reduced prices. Oriental, Washington, Durnell, and Bristol prints are reduced ¼c. Somerset prints are selling at 9c to close out production. Colored cottons are steady and active. The best makes of ginghams are firm, but low grades rule irregular. Corset jeans are quiet, and some brands lower. Woolens and shawls are inactive. The auction rooms are selling large lots of ribbons, dress goods, silks, and laces at low prices.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling upland, 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 10,000 brls. Rye flour in good demand at $4.10@6.00. Corn meal steady. Wheat higher; offerings moderate; receipts, 31,000 bu; Minnesota spring, afloat, $1.65; No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, $1.67; amber Western, $2.04; white California, $2.20. Rye quiet; Western, 97c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1.18. Malt quiet; two-rowed State, $1.00. Corn in moderate demand; receipts, 34,000 bu; old Western mixed, in store, 67c; new, afloat, 67¼@69c; yellow, 68¼@69c. Oats higher, with fair demand; receipts, 30,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@51c; white, 50@54c; black, 48@50c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at 8¼@8½c; timothy firm at $4.50.

EGGS—In fair demand; Western, 14¼@15c.

HAY—Steady.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 17¼@19¼c. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining, 7¾@8¼c. Molasses easier; Muscovado, 30¼c. Rice steady at 7¾@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10@10½c; refined, 20@20¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; new mess, $18.25@18.50; July, $18.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; shoulders scarce, 7 1-16@7¼c; middles steady; short and long clear, 10c. Lard dull and heavy; Western steam, 9¼c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 29@32c.

CHEESE—Firm; 12@16½c.

WHISKY—Firmer; 91@91½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XX, $6.25; good XXX, $7.25; choice XXX, $7.25@8.00. Corn quiet; mixed, 58c; white and yellow, 56@57c. Oats, 42¼@43c. Bran dull at 75c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $23.00@26.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $18.75. Dry salt meats scarce at 8c, 9¼c, 9½c. Bacon dull and depressed at 8¼c, 10¼c, 10¾c. Hams firm at 14¼@15c. Lard quiet; refined, 9¾c; keg, 10¼@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; common, 6¼@6¾c; good common, 7¼c; good fair, 7¾@8¼c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Coffee—17¼c, 19¼c, 19¾c.

WHISKY—Dull; Western rectified, 85c; Louisiana, 91c; Cincinnati, 93c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand at unchanged prices. Wheat active for choice only; red, $1.95; amber, $2.00@2.05. Rye firm at 95c. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 39c; mixed Western, 64c. Oats moderately active; white, 51@51½c; mixed, 48@49c.

PETROLEUM—Crude held at 14¼c; refined, 20c.

WHISKY—Steady at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn steady and firm; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats firmer; Western mixed, 49@50c; white, 51@52c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; mess pork, $19.00.

WHISKY—Firmer at 93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat—Nominal; market bare. Corn quiet; sales 6,500 bu No. Western at 58c. Oats—No buyers; offered at 45c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.58. Corn dull; Western, 60c. Barley unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; super winter, $4.50@5.00; extras, $5.00@5.75. Wheat—Spring advanced; No. 2, $1.24@1.25; fall dull and lower; No. 2 red, $1.80 seller May. Corn quiet; No. 2, 37c on track; 45c sacked; mixed white. Oats firm; No. 2, 34@34½c in elevator; 36c seller July. Barley quiet; No. 2, 85@90c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 68½c.

WHISKY—Higher at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; small lots sold at $18.00. Bulk meats quiet; clear sides at 9¼c. Bacon quiet and lower; clear sides sold early at 10½c; closed at 10c. Lard held out of the market; nominally 9c.

HOGS—Quiet; $4.65@5.20.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—COTTON—Dull and lower; good ordinary, 15c; low middling, 17c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm at 60@62c in store. Oats scarce and firm at 44@45c. Corn meal scarce at $2.60@2.65.

HAY—Quiet at $18.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and a shade lower; shoulders, 8¼@8½c; sides, 10¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; extra, $2.02; No. 1, $1.91¼; amber $1.75¼. Corn steady at 48c. Oats, 40c.

FREIGHTS—To Oswego, 9¼c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.77; No. 2, $1.65. Corn steady at 51@52c. Oats 45c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged; standard white, 16¼c; car lots, 19¼@20¼c, in small way; Ohio State test, 25@26½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Extra family, $6.50. Wheat quiet. Corn steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $18.25. Bacon easy; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 10¼@10½c; clear, 10¾c, packed. Bulk meats easy; shoulders, 7¼@7¼c; clear rib, 9¾; clear, 9¾c, all loose. Lard steady and firm; prime steam, 9c.

WHISKY—Higher; 88@89c for iron-bound.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1, $1.36¼; No. 2, $1.28¾. Oats firm; No. 2, 31¼c. Corn scarce and firm at 40¼c. Rye firm; No. 1, 68c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 86c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; to Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.60@7.85. Wheat firm at $1.70@1.73. Corn firm at 45@46c. Rye firm at 83c. Oats dull at 42@48c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; pork—sales at $18.00 cash and buyer May. Lard nominal; steam, 9c; kettle, 9¼c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders held at 7c; clear rib, 9¼@9½c; clear 9¾c. Bacon offerings light; shoulders 8c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear, 10¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at 88c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.90; amber Michigan $1.74¼, spot; $1.77, June; No. 1 red, $1.80; No. 2, $1.76. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, spot, 47c; seller June, 47¼c; July, 48¼c; low mixed 46¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, none.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—PASSED UP—Props Russia, Wenona, Scott; schrs Morning Light, Lincoln, Dall, Penfield, Smith and Post, C. F. Williams, City of the Straits, St. Andrew, Acotias, Florida, Luff, Gross, Helfenstein.

PASSED DOWN—Props City of Boston, Oneida, and Chicago; schr James Sawyer.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—PASSED UP—Props Wetmore and barge, Idaho; barks Ogarita, Erastus Corning, Street; schrs L. Van Valkenburg, Governor, Forest Queen, America, Bridgewater, Annie Vought, Trinidad, T. Mott, E. Harmon, Swallow, Champion, M. Stanson, Red Wing, C. Raab.

PASSED DOWN—Schrs Orkney Lass, Osborn.

WIND—East.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Ill., May 7.—No arrival or departure by the river. The Robt. Holmes loaded with lumber for Florence, the Cataract with lumber for Hennepin, and the Monte Christo with lumber for St. Louis passed out of the canal. Nothing passed in. The Isabella with lumber for St. Louis, the Oak Leaf with moulding sand for St. Louis, and the other boats above mentioned all await towage. Fifteen feet and three inches of water on the mitersill of Lock 15, having fallen only three inches since yesterday.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Chicago, May 7.

ARRIVED—Chicago Belle, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Monarch, Lockport, 129,600 lbs meal, 400 brls flour; Atlantic, Morris, 5,200 bu corn.

CLEARED—Jennie, Morris, 85,012 ft lumber; Morning Light, Ottawa, 91,684 ft lumber; Norway, Havana, 101,183 ft lumber; 11,000 ft siding, 20 m lath, 1,000 lbs tin plate, 2,000 lbs carpenter and joiner work; Walker, Lemont, light; Drill, Morris, 66 bu potatoes; Mohawk Belle, Kankakee feeder, 505 ft lumber, 70 m shingles; Messenger, Kankakee feeder, 85,000 ft lumber, 7 m lath, 2,500 lbs carpenter and joiner work; H. G. Loomis, Kankakee feeder, 6,500 ft lath; Ontario, LaSalle, 59,422 ft lumber, 7,570 ft lumber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

Remind the public that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in their favor which secures full protection from the *imitators* of their designs.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is requested to the fact that the following trade-marks are stamped upon every article manufactured by them:

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. | Trade-mark for Gorham Electro Plate.

STERLING

GORHAM MFG CO.

GORHAM MFG. CO.,
Manufacturers of
Sterling Silver Ware and Fine Electro Plate,
Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New York.

Tea Services, Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits in great variety, from the largest to the smallest, of the highest order, are constantly issuing from the Gorham Works.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS'

European Guide-Book,

ILLUSTRATED.

Including England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Northern and Southern Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, Russia, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Containing a Map of Europe, and Eighteen other Maps, with Plans of Twenty-one of the Principal Cities, and One Hundred and Thirty Engravings. To which is appended a Manual of Conversation in English, German, French, and Italian. Sixth Edition. Corrected to March, 1873. 1 vol. Red Morocco. Tucks. Price, $6.00; or, in two vols., $6.50.

The type of this work remains standing from year to year, so that any changes are made up to the moment of going to press.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

The above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A special assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection will be held at the Masonic Temple this evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

MOTTLED GERMAM SOAP.

THE PRICE OF THE
GENUINE
IS REDUCED.

ORIGINAL
MOTTLED
GERMAN SOAP.

PROCTER & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI.

Our Trade-Mark is on Registration in the United States Patent Office, No. 887.

We CAUTION consumers and dealers against the IMITATIONS of our Soap. We shall prosecute any infringers to the utmost limit of the law. The GENUINE can be had if you order OUR BRAND.

PROCTER & GAMBLE.

V. A. MARSH, AGENT,
55 South Water-st.

OPENING.

"GRAND OPENING!"

Chas. Gossage & Co.

SATURDAY, May 10.

We shall open on the above date in our new store, at our former location on

STATE-ST.,

With a magnificent stock of New Goods, including the latest styles in Ladies' Garments and materials of every description, and a very full and complete assortment of the best Goods in every Department, to an inspection of which we extend a cordial invitation to all friends and customers.

106, 108, 110.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S
Retail Department
IS NOW OPEN,
IN THEIR NEW PREMISES,
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,
With an Elegant New Stock of
DRY GOODS,
AT
INTERESTING PRICES.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 28, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

CHICAGO, May 2, 1873.

The Stockholders of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., on Wednesday the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.
W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 120 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.
$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.
10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL.
$100,000 for Only Ten Dollars.

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the Third Grand Gift Concert, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the Management, with the concurrence of the Trustees, determined to allow until July 8 for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution at first advertised for April 8 was therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each.	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash		$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.
R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents), at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole tickets for $100, 56 for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: First—Music by orchestral band. Second—Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. Third—Placing of gifts in small wheel. Fourth—Music by orchestral band. Fifth—Explanatory remarks by President. Sixth—Drawing of first half of gifts. Seventh—Music by orchestral band. Eighth—Drawing of last half of gifts. Ninth—Placing of large wheel with tags in the hands of Committee appointed by audience. Tenth—Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels, and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers, will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source. Absent ticket-holders will find their interests as effectually protected as if they had been personally present at the drawing.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock a. m. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at Room No. 4, Public Library Building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars, and for tickets send your money direct to headquarters at Louisville, Ky., to the following address:

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,
149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC
Metal Work,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent
BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,
Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago.

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

FLOWERING PLANTS, &c.

BEDDING PLANTS.

Verbenas, $3 per 100; other kinds, $6 and $8. Send for list. Address

EDGAR SANDERS.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7.

The money markets, both East and West, seem well supplied with loanable funds. In this market, no borrower who is entitled to bank accommodation need go without it, and any one who can produce good collaterals can get money in the street at 10 per cent per annum. In Boston and New York deposits at the banks show a large increase during the last three weeks, and in the latter city money is down to plethora rates. Currency is much more rapidly circulated throughout nearly all parts of the United States than it was three weeks ago when the money markets of Boston and New York were so stringent. Remembering this, and contrasting the easy condition of things now with the condition then, people will regard with a smile the gravity with which the inflationists argued that the stringency was due to a "deficiency of currency."

New York exchange was scarcer to-day, with sales at 25c to 50c per $1,000 discount.

WESTERN CORN FOR THE SOUTH.

For years before the war and ever since, the people of the Southern States have been professed advocates of free trade, and yet it has always been the habit of the Southern newspapers to urge upon the planters the necessity of planting a large area of corn at the expense of the area of cotton, in order to be *independent* of the corn-producers of the West. The folly of this protectionist doctrine, which the people of the South have been blindly practising for so many years, has at length found an assailant in Gov. Smith, of Georgia, who demonstrates, in a letter to the Indianapolis *Journal*, that the annual deficiency in the crop of corn in the South, which has in past years averaged about 50,000,000 bushels, is rapidly increasing, and that if the people of the South follow the mistaken policy of trying to be independent of the West by raising their own corn at the expense of a large portion of their product of cotton, they will have to pay $50,000,000 per annum and upward for the privilege. Gov. Smith shows that to supply the annual deficiency of 50,000,000 bushels of corn would require the cultivation of 5,000,000 acres. The same acreage devoted to cotton culture would produce 1,250,000 bales. Fixing the price of cotton at 15 cents per pound and corn at $1 per bushel, the loss to the South would be $50,000,000 annually.

Turning to the report of the Bureau of Agriculture for the year 1871, we find that the five States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas devoted 7,175,000 acres of their best land to the production of corn, and raised on this area an aggregate of 119,560,000 bushels, worth, in those States, an aggregate of $88,231,500. Had one-half of this area of land been planted in cotton it would have produced at least 1,600,000 bales of cotton, worth at least $70,000,000. Even if a liberal allowance is made for some increase in the cost of corn, in consequence of a smaller home supply in the south, the difference in the value of the two crops to the Southern producer would be $25,000,000. Make still an additional allowance of $10,000,000 for the greater expense of cultivating cotton than corn, on the 3,500,000 acres, and it would leave a net balance of at least $15,000,000 in favor of planting the land in cotton instead of corn. When the entire corn crop of the five above mentioned Southern States is compared with the 203,000,000 bushels of corn raised that year in Illinois alone, it ought to convince the people of the Southern States that an additional deficiency of 50,000,000 bushels of corn in the South could be supplied from the enormously-increasing production of Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, without causing any great rise in the price. The greatest obstacle however to the South supplying itself with cheap corn from the West lies in the exorbitant charges of the railroads for transporting it. Corn can be taken from Cairo to Nashville by steamboat for 15 cents per bushel and pay the carrier a good profit, but from Nashville to Atlanta, Georgia, the rates of freight are such that corn which can be bought, say, in Cairo, for 30 cents per bushel, costs $1.00 per bushel delivered in Atlanta. If Gov. Smith, of Georgia, wants cheap corn in the South, he should direct his artillery against the Nashville & Chattanooga and the Western & Atlantic Railroad Companies, who charge somewhere near 50 cents per bushel for carrying corn a distance of 283 miles from Nashville to Atlanta, and the Southern papers should not only help him, but should cease their advice to Southern planters to plant corn for the sake of being independent of the West.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUIT.

As the character of the proposed suit of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier Company was not generally understood at the time the law of Congress providing for it was passed, we give the following from a Boston paper, which says it will be a bill in equity with two objects. The first will be to force the Union Pacific shareholders to pay into the treasury of the corporation the par value of the full paid stock, as demanded by the charter, but which was issued for far less than its par; the second to force the shareholders of the Credit Mobilier to restore to the Union Pacific their inordinate profits upon their construction contract, the receipt of which has weakened the security upon the Government loan to the road. It is reported that Caleb Cushing, William M. Evarts, and Benjamin R. Curtis are to be the counsel of the Union Pacific.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¼	115⅝
5-20s of '64	115¼	115⅝
5-20s of '65	117	117¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118	118⅛
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119⅛	120
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅞	118⅛
10-40s	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅝	114⅝
Gold and Gold Coupons	116⅝	....
Gold Exchange	....	117⅝
Sterling Exchange	....	117⅛
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	108⅞@109⅛	
Chicago City 7s	100 & int.	
Cook County 7s	99¾ & int.	
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92@95	....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, May 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ashland av, bet North av and Blanche st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 29; consideration, $1,000.

Calumet av, near s w cor of Twentieth st, e f, 37½x177½ ft, dated April 21; consideration, $15,937.

North av, s of and near Sedgwick st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 11; consideration, $2,250.

Brown st, near s e cor of Wright, w f, Lot 4, with improvements, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $1,795.

West Adams st, s e cor of Wood, n f, 27x140 ft, dated April 28; consideration, $11,000.

Auburn st, near s w cor of Oneida, e f, 25x130 ft, dated May 7; consideration, $1,012.

E ½ of Sub-Lot 3, of Lots 203 and 204, in Bronson's Addition, dated May 3; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 39, in n e ¼ of Block 72, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated May 5; consideration, $600.

Ruble st, s of Sixteenth, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $1,000.

Archer av, bet Lock st and Church place, n w f, 22 8-10x100 ft, dated May 2; consideration, $2,000.

Pine st, n e cor Erie st, w f, 49½x143¼ ft, dated April 21; consideration, $15,000.

Lake st, east of and near Dearborn st, s f, 20x80 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $16,000.

West Twelfth st, near s e cor of Paulina st, n f, Lot 40, dated May 5; consideration, $1,700.

Shurtleff av, 25 ft south of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 9; consideration, $950.

Western av, 50 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 25x126 4-10 ft, dated May 7; consideration, $750.

Lot 26 and s 22 ft of Lot 27, in Block 2, of s 10 of n 15 acres s ½ e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated May 7; consideration, $800.

Bremer st, s of and near Oak st, e f, Lot 61, dated April 16; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 31, in Block 2, in Assessor's s ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 8, 39, 14, dated April 26; consideration, $1,350.

Lots 33 and 34, in Block 2, in Mary Smith's Lot 3 of s ½ s e ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated March 27; consideration, $2,200.

North av, 75 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 7; consideration, $800.

Keenon st, w of and near Ashland av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, $625.

Fifth av, s e cor of Jackson st, w f, 200x100 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $120,000. Hamilton M. Walbath to Dore, Bowen & Bass.

Ellis av, 38½ ft n of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 18½x96 6-10 ft, with building, dated May 1; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 12, in n e ¼ of Block 27, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated May 3; consideration, $800.

Lot 56 of Smith's Lots 23 and 24, of Block 5, of Henry Graves' Subdivision, in n e ¼ of Sec 34, 39, 14, dated April 18; consideration, $9,000.

Lots 26 and 27, in s ½ of Block 6, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 30, 39, 14, dated Dec. 20, 1872; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 3, in Block 3, Walker's Dock Addition, dated March 3; consideration, $1,200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

W ½ of Lot 9, in Block 4, of e ½ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13 to 16, in Block 3 of Loeb & Harris' Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 26; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 15 of Stiles' Lots 21, 26, and 29, Town of Brighton, dated April 28; consideration, $300.

Lot 7, in Block 30, Original Town of Hyde Park, dated April 8; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 58, in Duncan's Block 7 of Taylor's s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 17; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 1 and 4 in Division 23, and Lot 1 in Division 26, all in Block 1 of Carr's Resubdivision of Kedzie's s w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 17, in Block 5 of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $800.

Lot 22, in Block 3, in same, dated June 3, 1872; consideration, $500.

Lot 32, in Block 2, same, dated May 6; consideration, $900.

Sixteenth st, between Halsted and Roy sts, n f, 1,596 6-10x298 6-10 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $45,000.

Lot 42, in Block 1 of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $400.

2½ acres in Hinckley's n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $4,200.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,000	5,200	12,502	5,136
Wheat, bu	29,820	13,300	206,318	17,362
Corn, bu	50,790	157,120	146,197	112,150
Oats, bu	33,280	17,191	27,783	19,127
Rye, bu	1,435	3,854	1,857	1,555
Barley, bu	2,459	1,750	2,911	6,214
Grass seed, lbs	96,630	107,380	57,068	30,042
Flax seed, lbs	....	3,900	5,600	....
Broom corn, lbs	9,500	14,000	21,057	....
Cured meats, lbs	125,610	396,210	547,025	352,992
Beef, brls	....	36	69	2
Pork, brls	100	....	810	1,241
Lard, lbs	19,500	59,660	119,500	96,920
Tallow, lbs	76,650	7,620	25,445	5,000
Butter, lbs	37,900	47,085	2,100	9,850
Dressed hogs, No.	....	....	....	....
Live hogs, No.	8,496	7,016	6,990	5,289
Cattle, No.	2,457	1,557	2,354	927
Sheep, No.	700	405	....	....
Hides, lbs	53,880	126,180	38,000	41,120
Highwines, brls	344	297	304	161
Wool, lbs	35,770	32,170	160,290	88,840
Potatoes, bu	10,530	6,283	4,910	3,367
Lumber, m ft	2,077	2,971	2,491	932
Shingles, m	2,000	2,740	1,249	1,335
Lath, m	70	220	207	138
Salt, brls	3,093	5,253	1,360	808

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,320 bu wheat; 1,254 bu corn; 6,120 bu oats; 1,939 bu rye; 1,911 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 26 cars wheat; 174 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 23 cars oats; 1 car barley. Total (224 cars), 98,000 bu.

A few of the most demonstrative members of the Board of Trade were quietly informed this morning that they must henceforth behave themselves, or submit to discipline. The notification was not given too soon, and the great majority of the members hope fervently that the rule will be insisted on. It is too bad that men who go there to do business should be annoyed by the antics of half a dozen clowns who have no other way to obtain notice than by making nuisances of themselves.

The Directors should include in the list of their surveillances the members who make it a daily practice to appropriate the desks and chairs supposed to be intended for reporters. That is another nuisance, which is unmitigated even by a polite expression.

The corn arriving by canal is still mostly inspected as rejected, though the only boat-load in to-day was rated as No. 2. But we note that there is no complaint. People are becoming generally satisfied that the Inspectors are doing their duty, and the principal cause for complaint does not seem to be regarded. That is, that a good deal of the corn which arrived here during the winter was inspected as No. 2, though it was really no better than this which is now being passed as rejected. Our inspection of grain has lacked uniformity in the past, but there is hope that this grave defect will have been removed with the exit of the grain that was in our bins previous to the late change in Inspection. There is nothing to be gained by letting down grades, and everything to lose by having different standards in different houses. There is no doubt that we had an honest inspection before; but the grain trade now wants an efficient one, which will recall the confidence that Eastern buyers used to have in this market, and justify it in the future. Under an uncertain system of inspection the business of shipping grain falls largely into the hands of the speculative fraternity, who take it out of the way of their option trades, while with a certain system a legitimate shipping business might always be expected that would be operated on small but sure profits, and thus add to the present selling value of every bushel of grain that is raised in the Northwest.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally somewhat stronger to-day, and some of them were more active, while there was a fair inquiry in all departments, principally of the speculative order. The shipping movement was again rather slow, though a fair outward movement in grain is reported for yesterday. The rain of last evening and the overcast skies of to-day, though not constituting a storm in the ordinary sense of the word, were yet sufficient to cause some anxiety, because they followed a season of much wet, and seemed to indicate a settled policy in the direction of moisture too plentiful this year to be agreeable.

The only new feature of interest noted in connection with the dry goods market was the development of an easier feeling in certain brands of prints,—the weakness in some instances amounting to a reduction of a ½c. Aside from this there was no perceptible softening of prices. The mail order business continues good, and the distribution was liberal, in the aggregate. Groceries were moving to a moderate extent at substantially former quotations. Sugars and coffees were more active than other articles in the list, and were more firmly held, the tendency in both of those staples being upward. Syrups, molasses, and teas were quoted dull and easy. Rice, soaps, and spices ruled steady. The butter market continues weak and unsettled, but, aside from 1c decline in roll, there were no quotable changes. Low grades are accumulating, but of choice qualities there is no surplus. Bagging was quiet at former rates. Cheese remains inactive and nominal. No changes were noted in the fish, canned goods, or dried fruit markets. Hides were weak and declined a ½c. Oils, paints, leather, and tobacco were unchanged.

The trade in lumber was fair, the quoted prices being generally adhered to. At the wholesale market an improved demand is noticed and a better feeling exists among dealers. Lath on track are easier, now quoted at $2.75@3.00. Metals and tinners' stock were quiet, yesterday's quotations being continued, except for tin plate, which is 50c lower. Sheet iron is also a shade easier. Iron and steel met with the usual demand, at about former rates. Nails were in moderate request and weak at $5.37½ for 10@60d. There was no change in building materials. The inquiry for wool is confined to the immediate necessities of Western manufacturers. Prices are without quotable change. Broom corn was in fair request and steady. Timothy seed was in moderate demand at $3.40@4.00; clover was dull and nominal; Hungarian and millet met with a fair inquiry at yesterday's prices. Potatoes were unchanged. The demand for green fruits was fair, all choice offerings ruling firm. Poultry was in moderate local request, and eggs were active and firm at 11½@12½c.

Highwines were in good demand, and again ½c per brl higher, being in light stock, while the advance in corn tended also to cause a firmer feeling, though New York was unchanged till near the close, when she caught the spirit of our market. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 88½c per gallon, and the market closed strong at that figure.

Lake freights were more active, at a further decline of about 1c per bu on quoted rates to Buffalo, though probably not really weaker than they have been for two or three days past. Wheat to Buffalo by sail was taken at 9c, and corn to do was nominal at 8¼@8½c; while a big vessel was offered for oats at 6c. Wheat to Kingston was offered at 15c, and corn to do at 14c. Through rates to New York are unchanged, at 45c per 100 lbs, and do to Boston at 50c. A total of 13 charters was reported, which will carry out 160,000 bu wheat, 120,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu rye.

Provisions were quiet, but steadier. Mess pork was in moderate demand, and somewhat stronger than on 'Change yesterday, though a shade easier than last evening. Lard was in fair request for two or three round lots, and firm at yesterday's outside quotations. Meats were inactive and unchanged. The provision trades are now pretty well settled up, and we shall probably see but little done in that corner till after the summer months. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $17.20@17.25; do seller June, $17.40@17.45; do seller July, $17.70@17.75; lard, cash or seller May, $8.85@8.90; do seller June, $9.12½@9.15; do seller July, $9.35@9.40. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders; 8⅝@9c for short ribs; and 9@9½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6½@7c. English meats, 9½@9¾c for short ribs; 9⅞@9⅞c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders, 10½c for clear ribs, 10⅞c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¼@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c.

Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork seller May at $17.25; 1,000 brls do seller June at $17.50; 500 brls do seller July at $17.85; 500 brls do at $17.80; 500 brls do at $17.75; 250 brls do at $17.70; 1,250 tcs lard seller June at $9.15; 1,000 tcs do at $9.12½; 50 tcs spring rendered at $8.55.

Flour was in rather light demand, but ruled firm, in symathy with wheat, and buyers were obliged to pay full prices, though a good many of the sales were again reported on "p. t." A fair export demand was quoted from New York. Bran was active and lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.60; 200 brls do at $6.50; 1,600 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.15; 100 brls do at $4.10; 100 brls do at $3.25; 100 brls rye flour at $4.40. Total, 2,450 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00, delivered; 60 tons do at $11.00, on track; 10 tons do at $10.50. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$10.50 @11.00
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.75
Low to medium	4.75 @ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.90 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.15 @ 4.40
Bran	10.50 @11.00

Wheat was more active than yesterday, and quite strong, averaging ⅝c higher under a brisk demand, principally from the speculative element. One operator alone filled in 215,000 bu of shorts for next month, and many others bought in lesser amounts. The weather was again bad, and Liverpool and New York were both quoted firmer, with diminished stocks at the latter point; but the principal cause of the increased strength yesterday and to-day seems to be the fact of a liberal export movement, with light receipts. Arrangements have been made this week and last, by one party alone, to ship out half a million bu, which will leave scarcely a million bu of No. 2 in store, and others are shipping out by lake and by rail at a much more rapid rate than the wheat comes in. This made many of the shorts nervous, some being even apprehensive of a corner in wheat, especially as it is believed that the calculations of a cornering party would not be interfered with, as they were last year, by the taking in of almost everything offered, and making it apply on contracts for No. 2. Of course the surmise is an improbable one, but it is not without its weight; and the sharpness of the situation may be judged from the fact that, although there are believed to be a good many shorts out yet for this month, regular No. 2 spring has commanded a premium of ⅛c over the option for two or three days past. Prices were also strengthened somewhat by a further decline in freights. Seller June opened at $1.27⅛, declined to $1.27⅛, and advanced to $1.28⅝, but closed easier at $1.28. Seller the month sold at $1.26@1.27¼, closing at $1.26⅝. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring closed nominal at $1.27¼. Seller last half sold at $1.26½@1.27⅝. No. 3 spring was firm, closing at $1.17; and rejected do was strong at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 49,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.27¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.27⅜; 72,800 bu do at $1.27¼; 20,000 bu do at $1.27⅛; 27,400 bu do at $1.27; 5,000 bu do at $1.26⅝; 27,000 bu do at $1.26¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.26⅜; 13,200 bu do at $1.26½; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.17⅝; 4,800 bu do at $1.17½; 2,800 bu do at $1.17¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.17; 800 bu rejected do at $1.00; 400 bu by sample at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.36; 800 bu do at $1.30. Total, 252,200 bu.

Corn was more active, and averaged fully ⅛c higher, the greatest appreciation being on cash lots, which were in good shipping demand, while there was a freer buying of fresh receipts for carrying against options. We have a good deal of corn here, but receipts are unusually small for the season, and not much country-owned corn is now offered. It is widely thought that, of the corn still at country points, as much will be held back as possible, as present prices do not offer much inducement to sell, especially with the increased possibilities of failure on the next crop. Hence the short interest have been free buyers, and as the decline in freights is widening the shipping prospect, there is more of a disposition to invest for future. Seller June opened at 40½c, declined to 40⅛c, advanced to 40⅝c, and closed at 40½c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 38⅛@38⅝c, closing at 38⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts closed with holders at 39½c; seller July sold at 42¼@42⅝c; and seller August at 43¼@44c, closing at 43⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 21,400 bu No. 2 at 39¼c; 4,800 bu do at 39⅛c; 4,000 bu do at 39½c; 10,000 bu do, regular, at 38¾c; 30,000 bu do at 38⅝c; 55,000 bu do at 38½c; 20,000 bu do at 38⅜c; 25,000 bu do at 38¼c; 2,400 bu rejected at 36c; 6,400 bu do at 35⅝c; 6,000 bu do at 35½c; 4,000 bu do at 35¼c; 3,200 bu do at 35c; 4,800 bu by sample at 38c. Total, 197,000 bu.

Oats were less active, but advanced ⅛c per bu, in sympathy with other grain, with a good speculative demand at prices which holders would not accept; hence comparatively little trading. Seller the month, or regular, opened at 31⅛c, and advanced to 31½c at the close, with car-lots of fresh receipts in demand at 31⅝c. Seller June sold at 33¼@33⅝c, and seller July at 34½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu at 31⅝c; 2,400 bu at 31⅝c; 15,000 bu at 31½c; 10,000 bu at 31⅜c; 15,000 bu at 31⅛c; 1,800 bu rejected at 30½c; 1,200 bu do at 30¼c; 600 bu do at 30c. Total, 49,600 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and ½@1c higher, being in light supply. Sales were reported of 7,000 bu No. 2 at 69½c, and 400 bu do at 69c.

Barley was quiet, but 1c higher on No. 2, with a corresponding firmness in other grades, there being very little offered. No. 2 sold at 75@85c; No. 3 was quoted at 63@68c, and rejected at 45@50c; the inside in the Rock Island, and the outside in other houses. Cash sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 85c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu rejected at 50c; 1,200 bu by sample at 90c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 72c. Total, 3,200 bu.

OUR HARBOR-MASTER.

We publish the following letter, as an act of partial justice to our excellent Harbor-Master; and only regret that it does not give the rights of the story. As we understand it, the difficulty is principally, or altogether, owing to the fact that the Harbor-Master wishes to give all an equal chance, and will not submit to the dictum of two or three lumber-brokers, who want to decide what shall or shall not be offered on the market. Probably if Capt. Steele had ordered a certain boat-load of cedar-posts away about a week ago, so that it would not be offered in competition with the stuff offered by a member of the clique, there would have been none of this trouble:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having seen it stated through the daily papers that efforts were being made to remove our Harbor-Master, Capt. Steele, I wish, if you can spare me room in your paper, to raise my voice against it. Capt. Steele is an old and experienced lake navigator, and understands his duties as Harbor-Master thoroughly. He is known to all Captains trading to this port as a man who *will be obeyed*, and does his level best to leave nothing undone that will advance our river as a navigable stream. The most of trouble on the river is at the Lumberman's Exchange, where the stream is fully two-thirds filled with lumber vessels at certain times. The only way that Capt. Steele prevents great damage to the shipping, is by keeping the channel clear, which way has, unfortunately, provoked the ire of a burly policeman who struts and fumes upon the dock. I think it is to be regretted that, in making the appointment of Harbor-Master, this policeman was not consulted. What do the cavillers wish? Our river is kept clear, and very little damage is done, when we look at the crowded state of the narrow branches of the river. BOB STAY.

THE ENGLISH GRAIN SUPPLY.

The Manchester *Examiner*, April 22, has the following:

The bright weather of the past week enabled farmers to make much progress with outdoor work, and, consequently, the supplies of English wheat sent to market have been limited. Prices have, therefore, shown firmness, the tone being further supported by the comparatively small quantity of wheat appearing off the coast. Millers have shown no disposition to operate beyond the actual requirements of the moment, relying upon the influence of the fine weather and of the arrival of the large quantities of wheat now afloat, upon prices. At the same time, wheat of fine quality is scarce and is much wanted, while the quotations on the Continent, which have slowly tended upward during the past few months, show no appearance of giving way. On the contrary, it would almost seem that further shipments will be made to France and Belgium. Prices in France are too high to admit of importations thence at a profit, while it is difficult to see how the trade can be carried on with the Danish and Baltic ports with the very small margin now offering. The bulk of our supplies for the remainder of the season will come from South Russia and America, and especially from California, but there is no doubt that our requirements will be fully, if not abundantly, covered. So far, our imports have come to hand with very little effort on our part, in spite, in fact, of a reduction in price in some instances. It will excite no surprise, therefore, should our imports be checked during the remainder of the season.

THE CROPS IN FRANCE.

The following details of the state of the crops in France have been received: "The general situation is satisfactory, as the last fortnight of fine weather has been very advantageous, and the labors have been carried on with great activity. The spring sowings have been effected under fair conditions. Everywhere the wheat-shoots present an excellent prospect, being both green and close; the colzas also look well. In all the country which surrounds Paris,—that is to say, within a radius of sixty leagues,—the hopes of a good harvest seem likely to be realized. In the south, the repeated inundations have not been too prejudicial, as the pasturages and artificial meadows have largely profited by them, and are now magnificent. The trees, also, are blossoming favorably."

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and a shade easier, at $1.27½@1.28⅛ seller June, closing at $1.27⅞. Seller the month sold at $1.26½@1.26⅞. Corn was quiet and ⅛c lower, closing at 38⅝c cash, and 40⅝c seller June. We note sales of 500 brls mess pork at $17.25; 500 brls do seller June at $17.40, and 2,000 brls do seller July at $17.60. For lard, seller June, $9.15 was bid. Nothing doing in other produce, or lake freights.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7.

ALCOHOL—Was in request at an advance of 1c. 94 per cent proof is now quoted at $1.77@1.82.

BROOM CORN—Fair to choice grades were in good demand. Inferior stock was quiet and unchanged. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—With the exception of a slight reduction in prices of roll butter, which, unless of good quality, is almost unsalable at any price, there were no further changes to note. Choice packed butter readily commands the quoted prices, while for something fancy even better figures may be realized. Shippers are taking hold a little more freely, but the principal inquiry is for local consumption; Common to choice roll, 19@25c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 30@33c; medium to good, 24@28c; inferior to common, 9@23c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for a month past. There is only a moderate inquiry for any line of goods, and the market may be quoted quiet and steady, as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans were in moderate demand on local account. Peas are quiet and unchanged. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.55@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.65; yellow do (in bags) $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry at the annexed prices: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.50@9.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CHEESE—There was very little doing in this market, the demand being almost wholly confined to small lots, just to meet the immediate requirements, and prices for the present must be considered simply nominal. We quote: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Remains inactive, with prices unchanged. Several cargoes have arrived within the past three days, and lower prices may be looked for soon. Following are the quotations: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There was no change to speak of. The demand from packers is light. Coopers' stock is in light supply, and firm. Quotations are given below: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were active and firm, at 11½@12½c, the former price for loose packages, and the latter for barrels and cases in shipping order. We note sales of 1,400 doz at 11½c; 2,500 doz and 215 cases at 12c; 20 brls and 40 cases at 12½c.

FEATHERS—Genuine live geese feathers are scarce and firm. Other descriptions are unchanged. Prices are as follows: Prime to choice live geese at 73@76c from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 40@75c; chicken, 5@8c. Sales include 4 sacks prime live geese at 76c.

FISH—The demand for fish continues steadily fair, and prices remain firm for all descriptions. A number of small lots of whitefish have come forward recently, but the supply has not equaled the demand. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Dealers report a light business doing in domestic, but foreign assortments are meeting with a fair inquiry. Raisins, prunes, and currants are easy. Nuts, also, are rather weak, though not materially lower. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 7½@8⅛c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 5@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@7½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 11@12c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in tolerably fair request. All tropical fruits are firm. The stock of cranberries is getting very low and the trade for the season is about over. The following are the prices current: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $8.00@12.00 per brl; lemons at $6.50@7.00 per box; Palermo oranges, $5.00@6.00; Messina do, $6.50@7.00. Pineapples, $5.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch.

HOPS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged. We continue to quote: Prime to choice Western, 35@40c; common to fair, 25@30c.

GROCERIES—Only a moderate degree of activity was noticeable in any department of the grocery market to-day, the demand being chiefly in the shape of "mail orders" and mainly confined to staple articles. Coffees were exceedingly firm, and an advance is talked of. Sugars, also, are strong, prices again being quoted higher at the East. Syrups and molasses were dull and easy. Rice, soaps, and spices were steady. The *American Grocer* says of the coffee market:

"The distributive trade has been larger and continuous, and, in consequence, buyers of invoices have been more liberal in their purchases. Prices have advanced ½@¾c, the latter figure on low grades. Our advices from Rio indicate that the daily receipts have fallen off to a low figure, and that the stocks at Rio are being gradually diminished. It is evident that the decline at Rio has induced planters to hold back their supplies, hoping that a deficiency in the coming crop will maintain the present high prices."

We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7¼@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23¾@23½c; prime Rio, 23½@23½c; good do, 22¾@23c; common do, 21½@21¾c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 23¾@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10¾@10¾c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9¾@9¾c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—No quotable changes took place in this market. Pressed prairie was in good request at very full prices, but aside from this the market showed signs of weakness. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $12.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again dull and weak. Eastern buyers are virtually out of the market, and, under accumulating stocks, prices are still working downward. We reduce quotations a ½c, as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 11@11½c; do heavy, 10@10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 28c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 20@21c; long-haired kip, 11½c; deacon skins, 40@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—About the average demand exists, the following being the current rates:

Iron	4 4-10@	4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—A quiet feeling prevailed in this market, but prices were firmly adhered to, both for domestic and imported stock. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 41
Country harness	35@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues moderate. Tin plate is 50c lower, and 20x28 $1.00 off. The decline is owing mainly to local competition. Sheet-iron is a trifle easier; other materials are unchanged. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAILS—Were in tolerably fair request. The market is weak at $5.37½ rates, though without quotable change: 10@60d, per keg, $5.37½ rates; 8d do, $5.62½; 6d do, $5.87½; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $6.87½; 3d do, fine, $8.37½; 2d do, $8.62½; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Were active at the annexed quotations: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 26@28c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, when they were firmly held. Lard and linseed are tending higher, and turpentine, also, is firmer, in sympathy with an advance at the East. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 20@20½c; extra lard oil, 77c; No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were quiet and steady at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3@4½c

PIG IRON—No new features were noted in this market. A steady, fair movement is witnessed at the following quotations:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Met with a moderate inquiry from the city trade at about yesterday's prices. We note sales of 2 coops turkeys at 16c; 4 coops do at 15c; 20 coops chickens at $4.00; 4 coops do at $3.75; 9 coops at $3.50. Wild pigeons are more plenty and lower, quotable at 40@50c; dressed at 80c.

POTATOES—Are in large supply. Choice peachblows are in demand, but other varieties were slow. Peachblows are quoted at 43@50c; white at 38c. Sales include 3 cars fancy peachblows at 50c; 1 car do at 49c; 2 cars choice at 45c; 1 car at 43c; 1 car white at 38c; 1 car mixed at 40c.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Trade under this head is only fair. There was no change in prices; the usual discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the list rates.

SALT—Fine salt was in fair request and firm, owing to the light supply. Salt is arriving now quite freely by lake, but the market is not as yet affected thereby, because the receipts consist of grades which are not in demand at present. In fact most of the salt laden vessels now arriving were loaded last fall, and were not able to get through before navigation closed. We repeat quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—Hungarian and millet were in fair request and firm, the former at $1.35@1.50, and the latter at $1.10@1.17½. Timothy was in moderate demand. The offerings were chiefly composed of poor grades. Sales were made at $3.40@4.00 for common to prime. Clover was dull and nominal at $4.90@5.25 for ordinary, and $6.00@6.15 for mammoth. Sales comprise 22 bags prime timothy at $4.00; 21 bags at $3.90; 75 bags at $3.80; 14 bags at $3.75; 9 bags at $3.70; 46 bags common at $3.40; 150 bags choice Hungarian at $1.50; 60 bags at $1.40; 22 bags good at $1.35; 72 bags choice millet at $1.17½; 113 bags at $1.15.

TEAS—The tea trade was quiet, with prices easy all around, and for some grades quotably lower. We note a decline of 2@3c in the lower grades of young and old Hyson as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 48@58c; do good, 62@72c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet and firm. We quote: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c. SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is active and prices remain steady as follows: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.50, delivered.

WOOL—There was no change to note. There was a moderate inquiry on Western account at the quoted prices. Stocks are light and gradually diminishing. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X, light	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c
Burry wool 5@10c less.	

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,914	7,917	112
Tuesday	2,456	8,496	700
Wednesday	2,700	12,500	510
Total	9,070	28,913	1,322
Same time last week	16,958	42,877	2,097
Week before last	9,340	28,829	3,780

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,646	11,678	....
Tuesday	2,354	6,900	....
Total	4,000	18,578	....

CATTLE—The tone of the market was scarcely as firm as on yesterday, though in comparison with last week its general features were decidedly more favorable for sellers. Comparatively the receipts were light, the arrivals since Saturday being but little more than half as large as for the same time last week, and this circumstance went a long way toward restoring the confidence of all classes of operators. True, advices from the East were not of a character to stimulate shippers, but the moderate number of cattle going forward this week leads to the belief that better prices will soon prevail at the seaboard, and, in anticipation of such a change, the purchases of Eastern buyers were on a liberal scale. The quality of the offerings was better than the average of last week, the proportion of good to really choice droves being more than usually prominent. The supply of low grades, however, was sufficient to satisfy the demand for such, and prices of butchers' stuff and stock steers were only indifferently sustained, the former selling slowly at $3.50@4.75, and the latter at $3.75@5.00. The range of the market was $3.50@6.12½, the outside figure being paid by McPherson for a bunch of extra steers averaging 1,420 lbs. Calves were dull and weak at $3.00@5.25. There were a number of droves of corn-fed Texas cattle, the best of which were held at $5.00 and upward. Sales were reported at $4.25@4.90. The market closed quiet and steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.10@5.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
75	choice steers	1,430	$5.65
18	cows	1,143	4.45
17	cows	943	4.00
29	medium steers	1,162	5.00
29	good steers	1,144	5.40
15	good steers	1,230	5.30
32	Texas steers	1,155	4.75
31	choice steers	1,382	5.70
14	stockers	1,055	4.75
18	good steers	1,104	5.10
15	good steers	1,238	5.25
32	good steers	1,289	5.50
12	good steers	1,330	5.40
32	good steers	1,294	5.45
10	bulls	1,512	4.25
13	butchers' stock	1,033	4.50
30	good steers	1,283	5.50
63	good steers	1,186	5.12½
95	Texas steers	919	4.40
74	Texas steers	986	4.75
23	choice steers	1,370	5.65
83	good steers	1,229	5.25
48	Texas steers	1,145	4.50
92	good steers	1,247	5.50
16	Texas steers	1,212	4.90
29	good steers	1,248	5.30
14	choice steers	1,583	5.75
32	Texas steers	1,166	4.50
30	good steers	1,321	5.40
15	Texas steers	1,150	4.80
17	Texas steers	1,159	4.90
54	Cherokee steers	1,066	4.62½
46	oxen and steers	1,506	5.40
76	choice steers	1,367	5.60
18	stockers	938	4.75
16	butchers'	875	4.50
31	extra steers	1,322	6.00
32	extra steers	1,420	6.12½
16	choice steers	1,360	5.75

HOGS—Slightly increased activity was noticeable in the hog trade, and as a result a firmer feeling obtained, though, if we except good to choice light grades, which sold at an average advance of 5c per 100 lbs, there was no perceptible improvement in prices. Common, coarse, mixed, and uneven lots were more or less neglected, and many of this sort remained in the pens unsold at the close. Sales were reported at $4.00@4.75 for culls, at $4.90@5.10 for poor to common, at $5.15@5.20 for medium, and at $5.25@5.35 for good to best. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	285	$5.00	48	259	$5.30	61	172	$5.30
113	182	5.15	58	269	5.25	240	200	5.20
66	203	5.15	55	198	5.15	52	204	5.25
120	213	5.20	58	194	5.15	54	236	5.25
104	236	5.20	60	214	5.10	366	199	5.25
64	212	5.15	47	237	5.10	36	164	5.20
48	229	5.15	74	185	5.10	67	184	5.20
53	225	5.10	48	209	5.20	52	128	4.12½
33	281	4.90	82	198	5.20	47	296	5.40
57	200	5.20	143	219	5.25	51	321	4.85
121	189	5.20	47	230	5.20	58	204	5.30
52	199	5.20	46	307	5.10	362	173	5.20
64	186	5.00	62	177	5.35	28	164	4.25
52	200	5.15	61	222	5.30	69	185	5.20
56	232	5.25	47	198	5.25	46	337	5.30
45	219	5.25	171	189	5.30	52	212	5.25

SHEEP—The supply was very light, amounting to only about 500 head, and under a fair demand from city butchers prices were firmly maintained. Sales were at $4.00@4.75 for medium to good choice. We quote common to medium shorn at $3.50@4.00, and good to choice do at $4.25@5.00. Lambs are inquired for, and may be quoted all the way from $2.50 for poor to $4.50 for choice.

LUMBER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7.

The receipts since yesterday afternoon have been quite liberal, and, there being a good attendance of buyers this morning, the market was fairly active. Joists and scantling are firm at $10.25@10.50, and strips and boards at $11.00@16.00. Following are the prices current: Good to choice strips and boards at $15.00@16.00; select boards at $20.00@22.00; fair to good boards and strips at $12.00@14.00; joists and scantling at $10.25@10.50; common boards and strips at $10.50@11.50; lath at $2.50@2.75; shingles at $3.25; do No. 1 at $1.25.

The following sales were reported: Schr Jones, from Muskegon, 110 m inch at $13.50; schr J. Bean, from Grand Haven, 150 m common inch at $11.00; schr Gladiator, from Manistee, 100 m 2-inch at $12.25, 130 m lath at $2.50; schr Harriet Ann, from Muskegon, 90 m common at $11.50, and $10.25 for inch and 2-inch respectively; schr Scoville, from Muskegon, 100 m coarse mixed at $10.40, mill tally; schr Leo, from Grand Haven, 92 m common strips and boards at $11.50; schr William James, from Muskegon, 64,399 feet strips, 31,168 feet boards at $11.75, 21,520 feet coarse piece stuff at $10.00, 9,800 lath at $2.75; schr Racine, from Muskegon, 125 m piece stuff at $12.00 for 20 feet and over and $10.25 for short, 25 m lath, $2.75; schr Little Belle, from Muskegon, 110 m boards and strips at $12.00, 18 m lath at $2.75; schr Blake, from Muskegon, 185 m strips and boards at $14.25, mill tally; schr Herald, from Muskegon, 160 m mixed $12.00 for Norway, and $14.25 for strips and boards; schr Liberty, from Muskegon, 90 m joist and scantling at $10.25; schr Monsoon, from Muskegon, 125 m common boards and strips at $12.50; scow Flora, from Saugatuck, 80 m select and clear inch boards at $20.00; schr Weschester, from Muskegon, 115 m strips and boards at $15.50, 170 m lath at $2.75; schr H. C. Albrecht, from Manistee, 180,641 feet joist and scantling at $10.50; schr Simmons, from Manistee, Michelson and Mary, from Ludington, 100, 130 and 90 m 2-inch at $10.25; schr Whirlwind, from Ludington, 105 m inch at $12.25.

FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.25@2.50; Saugatuck, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade at the yards was fairly active, the demand being chiefly for the common grades of building lumber. Lath on track are now quoted at $2.75@3.00.

We repeat:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	29.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
C stock boards	18.00@22.00
Common boards	14.50@15.50
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	14.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.50@ 3.75
Lath, on track	2.75@ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... May 7.

Schr Reciprocity, Ludington, 200 m lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 600 tons iron ore.
Schr W. B. Allen, Oswego, 400 tons coal.
Schr Robert Howlett, White Lake, 160 m lumber.
Schr Lavina, White Lake, 2,700 railroad ties.
Schr Hattie Johnson, Port Huron, 300 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 210 brls stucco, and sundries.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 100 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr Spray, Holland, 33 cords wood.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, 2,300 railroad ties.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 151 m lumber.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 8 m staves, 8 brls cranberries.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Schr Jamaica, Oswego, 2,800 brls salt.
Schr J. E. Gilmore, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Jessie Drummond, Port Colborne, 100 tons sand (ballast).
Schr J. V. Taylor, Jacksonport, 2,200 telegraph poles, 1,000 railroad ties.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Hamlet, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr E. C. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Preston, Oswego, 420 tons coal.
Schr Geo. L. Warren, Buffalo, 350 tons coal.
Schr Anderson, Erie, 448 tons coal (anth).
Bark H. Bissell, Buffalo, 4,484 brls salt.
Schr St. Lawrence, Kingston, 1 m bags salt, 350 tons pig iron.
Stmr Muskegon, Buffalo, 300 brls cement, 2,000 brls salt.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, 298 m lumber.
Schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 480 tons iron ore.
Bark Naiad, Green Bay, 270 m lumber, 175 m shingles, 200 m lath.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 84 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 150 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr A. Brown, Kewaunee, 85 cds wood, 110 cds bark.
Bark Wm. Jones, Escanaba, 3,550 gross tons pig iron.
Schr Sea Gem, Manitowoc, 95 m lumber.
Schr Annie Tomine, Manitowoc, 35 cds wood, 300 m shingles.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 85 cds bark.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 130 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, 170 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Progress, Holland, 45 cds wood.
Schr A. Fredericks, Holland, 50 cds wood.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 40 m timber, 850 railroad ties.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Grand Haven, 140 m lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr J. R. Roberts, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr A. M. Beers, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Steam Barge Sheldon, Cleveland, 837 tons coal.
Barge Argonaut, Detroit, light.
Schr American, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Stmr Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 2,000 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr James R. Bently, Buffalo, 4,700 brls cement.
Bark Oneonta, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Sasco, Buffalo, 402 tons coal.
Stmr Alaska, Buffalo, 5 hhds prunes, and sundries.
Schr Libbie Nau, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Prop City of Madison, Green Bay, 100 m lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 45 cds bark.
Schr Clipper City, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 33 m staves.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow Hornet, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 100 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Scow Sardinia, Kewanee, 120 cds tan-bark.
Scow Evelyn, Holland, 40 cds bark.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 70 m timber, 21 m lath.
Schr Michelson, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Prop Charles Rietz Manistee, 150 m shingles.
Schr Tecumseh, Goderich, 2,303 brls salt.
Schr Arab, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Bark Arabia, Kingston, 340 tons salt.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 90 m lumber, 100 m shingles, 100 m lath.

CLEARED .... May 7.

Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 12,005 bu corn, 1,200 brls flour.
Schr Mary Collins, Buffalo, 17,929 bu corn.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 39,695 bu corn, 600 brls flour.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 100 brls flour, 45 cases lard, 11,000 bu corn, 4 brls beef, 10 brls pork, 40 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Winslow, Erie, 900 brls flour, 25,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 22 brls whisky and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Rates to Buffalo are quotable at 9c for wheat, and 8¼@8½c for corn. To Kingston, 14c for corn, and 15c for wheat. The following charters were reported: To Buffalo, prop Potomac, corn on through rates; schrs Naiad, Northwest, and T. P. Sheldon, wheat at 9c, Gilmore, corn and rye on private terms. To Kingston, schrs Montauk, America, Mollison, and Jamaica, wheat at 15c. To Sarnia, props B. F. Wade and S. D. Caldwell, schrs Albrecht and Cromwell, corn on through rates. Total 13; capacity, 170,000 bu wheat; 111,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu rye.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thirteen vessels from below arrived to-day.

The schr Homer will go into the docks soon and will be thoroughly repaired.

The Captain of the bark Arabia reports seeing the large fleet of grain vessels, between Point Sauble and Betsey, also met a number of vessels in the straits.

The schrs Lake Forest and Catchpole collided off Point Sauble Monday night. The Catchpole lost her bowsprit and jibboom. It is not known whether the Lake Forest was damaged or not.

The schr David Lyons, from Oswego, is in port. She is a three-master, and ranks A 1. Capacity equal to about 22,000 bu of corn. The mammoth tow barge Argonaut, of Detroit, and the barge Oliver Cromwell, and schr Pelican, have also arrived. These vessels are in port for the first time, and are all new, excepting the Cromwell, which has recently been converted into a barge.

The schr Welland, ashore at Manistee, has finally been abandoned as a total loss, after four days' futile effort to get her off. Her outfit will be placed upon the new scow nearly completed at Manistee.

An expedition has left Detroit for the Sault to attempt to raise the barges Jupiter and Saturn, sunk during the terrible gale last fall.

The steamers St. Paul and Atlantic, which, with other vessels, wintered at the Sailors' Encampment on the Sault River, have arrived at Port Huron. The river is open throughout.

The schr Wanderer is thought to be a total loss.

The prop Russia, from Detroit, is the first vessel to arrive at Buffalo this season. The Fountain City is the first to make the trip from Buffalo to Chicago.

The schr Trenton is off, and in Port Colborne. She was not materially damaged.

From a Buffalo exchange we obtain the following: A three-masted black vessel, said to be the City of the Straits, is ashore on Long Point. Also the schr H. G. Cleveland. Both were loaded with coal and bound up.

The schr Corsican, which has been ashore all winter on the Canada side, loaded with ore, was brought into Buffalo on Monday morning.

The props Argyle and Shickluna, from Chicago to Montreal, passed down the canal at Port Colborne on May 5.

Several tugs from Detroit have gone out on Lake Huron to render assistance to the grain-laden vessels from Chicago and Milwaukee, should they require it.

Large quantities of ice continue to pass down St. Clair River.

Capt. George Perry, of the barge Poland—one of the Antelope's tow—was drowned off Port Austin last Friday afternoon.

A case of importance to owners and masters of steamers and sailing-vessels has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was one of a collision between a steamer and a sailing-vessel, and the court held that "the nautical rules require, when a steamer and a sailing-vessel are approaching, that from the very moment the sailer is in view the steamer shall watch with the utmost diligence her course and movements, so as to be able to adopt such timely measures of precaution as will necessarily prevent the two boats coming in contact. Fault on the part of the sailing-vessel does not absolve the steamer suffering itself to get in too dangerous proximity. The steamer, in allowing such proximity, is chargeable with all the damages resulting. The steamer is bound to keep out of the way of the sailing-vessel."

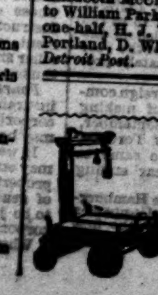
Two of the most important lights on the American coast of Lake Huron are those of Port au Barques and Thunder Bay. The first named was established in 1847 and rebuilt in 1859. It is distant from St. Clair River 75 miles, and consists of a tower and dwelling, of yellow brick, closely connected. Point aux Barques next is one of the most dangerous localities on Lake Huron, and is the turning point for vessels entering the Saginaw Bay. Sturgeon Point light bears N. N. W., distant 50 miles. Thunder Bay light bears N. by W. ½ W., distant 73½ miles. Point Clark light, on the Canada shore, bears E. ¾ N., distant 53 miles. Chantry Island light, also on the Canada shore, bears N. E. by E. ¾ E., distant 76 miles. Thunder Bay Island has a stone tower with brick dwelling attached, and is situated on the southeast point of the island. Vessels must not attempt to pass to the westward of this light. Middle Island bears N. N. W. ¾ W., and is distant 12 miles. Great Duck Island, on the Canada shore, bears N. by E. ¾ E., distant 43 miles. Cove Island light, also on the Canada shore, bears E. N. E. ¾ E., distant 74 miles.—*Detroit Post.*

The repairs to the revolving machinery at Green Island lighthouse, Lake Erie, have been completed, and the fixed-varied-by-flashes light presented by the Lighthouse Board will hereafter be exhibited there as in previous seasons.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The following is a list of the transfers of vessel property which took place in the Detroit Custom-House District during the month of April:

Tug H. A. Ballentine, Ballentine & Co. to J. P. Sullivan and S. H. Currie, $9,000; schr Star of the North, C. C. Blodgett to William Rankin and George Wilson, $7,000; tug Winslow, Ballentine & Co. to S. B. Grummond, $22,500; barge Oliver Cromwell, J. P. Clark to John Pridgeon, $14,000; tug John Martin, one-sixteenth, T. S. Christie to William Livingston, Jr., $2,500; prop Edith, one-half, Candler Bros. to D. W. Dana, $4,000; schr Columbian, James Cooper and Robert Meginnity to Western Transportation and Coal Company, $20,000; stmr Eighth Ohio, O. A. Turner and J. A. Sloan to John Pridgeon and John Demas, $6,000; stmr Milton D. Ward, same to same, $18,000; stmr Geo. L. Dunlap, Engleman Transportation Co. to D. Cole and others, $45,000; steamship Gordon Campbell, John Owen and others to Erie and Western Transportation Co., $60,000; scow Venus, one-half, F. Ziba to C. E. Letts, $400; scow Champion, half, H. P. Heath to L. J. Heath, $400; tug Vulcan, E. W. Hudson to F. Moore and others, $36,000; scow Melissa, John Hoffman to Quinlan & O'Leary, $2,250; prop Phil Sheridan, J. L. Hurd & Co. to J. M. Nicol and others, $35,000; schr H. C. Winslow, E. W. Hudson to F. W. Tafield and others, $15,000; schr Sophia Smith, one-quarter, J. J. Ibbotson to G. Schweizer, $2,000; tug River Queen, one-half, A. M. Keyes to C. L. Poole, p. t.; tug M. I. Mills, one-fiftieth, P. E. Kean to M. B. Kean, $250; steam barge Rouge, Jas. Kelly to Jos. Desane and others, $2,375; tug A. H. Ballentine, S. F. Lawrence and others to J. P. Sullivan and S. H. Currie, $9,000; tug Winslow, same to S. B. Grummond, $22,500; steam-barge Mary Mills, Reuben Mills and James Taylor to C. McElory, $18,000; scow Julia Miner, B. McHugh to M. S. Lathron, $1,550; scow Speed, one-half, George McClure to Peter Voodre, $300; schr Columbian, R. Meginnity and James Cooper to John Graham and W., T. & C. Co., $20,000; scow Storm, H. McMorran to D. Meisel, $600; scow Melissa, O'Lary, Quinlan, and Meginnity to M. R. Brown, $925; schr Hattie, Rose Lewis to A. Summerfield and W. B. Mortimer, $1,000; stmr Dove, one-quarter, J. A. Sloan to William McKay, $10,000; stmr Island Queen, same to same, $1,750; stmr Heather Belt, D. Stewart to H. Hackett and others, $1,600; tug Thomas Quayle, Trowbridge estate to G. H. Parker and E. Fisher, $38,000; scow Speed, Peter Voodre to Elizabeth McClure, $1,000; scow Garibaldi, V. Weiss to William Parker and others, $3,000; schr Cambridge, one-half, H. J. Winslow to John Hosmer, $14,800; schr Portland, D. Whitney, Jr., to B. Whittaker, $19,000.—*Detroit Post.*

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WEST WASHington-st.:
$80 per foot—On Wabash-av., 100 feet south of Thirty-eighth-st., 75x175 feet, east front; want all cash down, except $1,700, which is due in one year.
$10,000—60x125 feet, with 9-room 2-story dwelling, good barn, etc., fronting south, on Washington and Hoyne-sts.
$6,000—11-room 2-story dwelling, lot 24x125 to alley, on Green-st., between Washington and Randolph; $2,000 down; possession to-day.
$5,000—$1,000 down—12-room 2-story new house, lot 25x125, south front, on Van Buren-st., near Hoyne; cars in front.
$2,500—25x125 feet, south front, on Van Buren-st., near Honore; $500 down, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 8 per cent.
14-room 2-story and basement brick dwelling, with 30x125 foot lot, on Green-st., near Monroe; want an offer.
$1,800 cash—13-room 2-story dwelling, lease runs 7 years, $100 per year; no assessments or revaluation; on Green-st., near Van Buren; rents for $75 per month.
$200—One cottage, to be moved, on Green and Randolph-sts.
To exchange—$4,000 50-acre farm at Downer's Grove, near depot; want $1,000 cash; 20 miles from city, on C., B. & Q. R. R.
$40 per acre—80 acres in Thornton, near depot.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE, 143 LASALLE-ST., Major Block, first floor:
3 5-acre blocks fronting Stony Island boulevard and Eighty-seventh-st.
5 acres fronting boulevard, 1, 38, 14.
40 acres, 1, 37, 13.
70 acres, 1, 37, 13.
4 10-acre blocks, 18, 38, 14.
80 acres, 30, 38, 14.
120 acres, 13, 37, 14.
40 acres, 1, 37, 14.
40 acres, 29, 37, 14.
5 houses, marble front, on Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts.
2-story and brick basement house, in good order, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; $6,500.
2-story and brick basement on Vernon-av., Thirty-fifth-st., easy terms, $7,000.
Marble front house in Ellis Park, strictly first-class in all its appointments.
A desirable business lot northwest corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shobor-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP—5 LOTS ON Forty-eighth-st., within 2 blocks car-shops; good horse and buggy taken in part payment. 40 acres in Sec. 4, 38, 13; house and lot taken in part payment. 200 feet each on Bowen and Vincennes-avs.; so cheap you can't help buying. Office hours, 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. B. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE dwelling No. 163 Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st.; parlor, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; good basement with laundry, &c.; owner going away June 1, but can give possession any time. Apply on the premises, or to B. F. GUYTON, 19 and 21 Randolph-st., Bowen's Block.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—694 WABASH-AV.—3-STORY AND basement marble front house, with lot; price, $25,000; terms easy; for sale for a few days only. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE LOT, ONLY $2,500, Jackson-st., near corner Wood. Canal time; will be advanced after this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP LOTS—Going off fast. Twenty lots on Sherman, Wallace, and Winter-sts., near Union Stock Yards, for sale low; easy terms. Inquire every morning from 8 to 10 o'clock at the Stock Yard Exchange.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 36X106, ON Polk-st., 250 feet east of Ashland-av.; one-half cash. Price, $75 per foot. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtages on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises of SCOTT & GAGE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—TWO OCTAGON stone fronts, two stories and basement, with all modern improvements, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—5 NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES ON Park-av., 1½ blocks west of Union Park, very cheap; will be ready for occupation 1st May. Apply to R. FOWLER, 183 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st.: Division-st., near Larrabee, lot 25x110, $100. Southwestern-av., one lot at Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 1,000 FEET on State and Wabash-av., near Englewood, only $12 per foot. Call quick. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER FRONTAGE, 360x346 FEET ON the North Branch of the Chicago River, and on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, suitable for a manufacturing business. BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS ON WEST MADISON-ST., California-av., and Barry Point-road, on easy terms, by WM. HANSBROUGH, 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE HANDY COTtage, lot, and new barn, No. 306 Thirty-third-st.; contains 7 good rooms, closets, and water; must be sold this week. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS NEAR TWELFTH-ST., Western-av., and Southwestern-av., $625 per lot. This is less than by the acre; is a decided bargain. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR UNION PARK, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 10 rooms, modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—31 VINCENNES-AV.—3-STORY AND basement marble front house, 10 rooms; lot 20x125; house completely furnished with new furniture; price, house and furniture, $15,000. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LOT 60x150 ON ASHLAND-AV., NEAR Harrison-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, TWO-story and basement, 12 rooms, on West Adams-st., near Centre-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND LOT ON VERmont-av., four blocks west of Archer-av.; double parlors, three bed-rooms, kitchen, pantry, and closets. Price $2,000, $300 down, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND LOT ON THIRty-first-st., 4 blocks west of Archer-av.; 4 rooms, parlor, kitchen, 2 bed-rooms, pantry; price $1,200, $200, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, CORNER FORTY-THIRD-st. and Vincennes-av.; $12,000 per acre. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT, south front, on Twenty-eighth-st. near Wabash-av. Call before purchasing elsewhere. SIDNEY THOMAS, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR MILWAUKEE-AV., AND in block corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av.; $350 to $850 each, on long time; no payment required down if improved. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD, FULL 2-STORY COTtages, 7 rooms, gas, hard and soft water, mantels, etc. Very near horse and steam cars, South Side near Oakland (Fortieth-st.) $3,500, $500 a year. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—THE BEST BARGAIN IN the market. A Drexel-av. Boulevard lot at an immense sacrifice; very near horse and steam cars; must be sold. Parties having cash inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—464 MICHIGAN-AV.—3-STORY AND basement marble front house; lot 22, with barn; price, $17,500. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—$300 DOWN—ELEGANT COTTAGE and lot 500 Erie-st; long time; monthly payments; possession immediately. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$40 A FOOT UNDER MARKET PRICE, 40x180, to 20-foot alley, Ellis-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st., very near horse and steam cars. Also, houses and lots at Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park, from $3,000 to $50,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25x120 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-eighth-st., $10,000; 25x170 Michigan-av., and Twenty-eighth-st., $10,500; 4 lots C. H. Harrison's Addition, $800. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY PETER SHIMP, 1774 STATE-ST., corner Egan-av., 50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-seventh-st.; $90 per foot; 25 feet on Wentworth-av., only $750; house and lot on Burnside-st., $2,400; and one for $1,600, for this week only.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT, ONLY $90 PER FOOT, on Division-st., 40 feet west of Larrabee. Will be advanced after this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25x125 ON WENTWORTH-AV., EAST front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM $400 TO $800; EASY terms; inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—$900 TO-DAY, FINE LOT, FOURTH-ST., 50 feet west of Oakley; easy terms; discount for cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BOTTOM PRICES—$1,800 TO-DAY, neat cottage and lot, 788 Fourth-st., next to corner Oakley, $300 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT, 905 Butterfield-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth. $3,000; long time; $300 down. Possession immediately. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. SLAUGHTERED—25x160 feet. State-st., near Forty-third; only $65; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST. AND WARren-av., corner of California-av., 10 splendid residence lots, cheap. L. INGLEDEW, 163 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st., near Wallace, $250 cash, balance on easy terms; price $1,000. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—75 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-fifth-st., east front; full depth; small cash payment, and balance in 5 years. H. L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st. Price, $3,500; leased ground, 4 years' lease. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW COTTAGES AND LOTS near Forty-seventh-st and Wentworth-av.; small payment down, balance in monthly payments; or will exchange for unimproved property. Apply to F. R. WILSON, 77 South Clark-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD, BETWEEN Thirty-seventh and Fifty-first-sts., 791 feet.
Oakwood boulevard, between Grand boulevard and Vincennes-av., 800 feet.
Vincennes-av., between city limits and park, 975 feet.
Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Fifty-first-sts. 925 feet.
Michigan-av., between Twenty-fifth and Fifty-fourth-sts., 375 feet.
Calumet-av., between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-fourth-sts., 150 feet.
Indiana-av., corner Fifty-third-st., 125 feet.
Prairie-av., four corners Fifty-third-st., 900 feet.
Facing South Park, corners Fifty-Third and Fifty-fourth-sts. 600 feet.
For an investment or improvement, this list comprises the most beautiful and attractive residence property south. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on easy terms. The attention of builders is especially called to this property, and also those seeking the very best property for investment or for future improvement. Nothing superior to it can be found anywhere. As for the park and boulevard property, it is the "creme" of first-class property, and cannot fail to advance largely and rapidly beyond present prices.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart.
25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
125x166, corner Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within one block of Kenwood station.
40x160, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
50x160, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.
20 lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50x170 on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
25x110, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.
50x124 on Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. WING & FARLIN, 89 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st., basement office in Kendall Building:
INDIANA-AV.—25x150 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; $280 per foot. This is the best bargain in the market.
PRAIRIE-AV.—35x125 feet, east front, near Thirty-second-st.
COLFAX-AV.—114x160 feet, northeast corner of Thirty-fourth-st.; $90 per foot.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x160 feet, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.; $60 per foot.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, NO. 1012 WEST Adams-st., with 125 feet ground, shade trees, etc.; at a decided bargain for a few days. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT house on West Jackson-st., near Centre-av., furnace, range, &c.; lot 25x165 feet to a 40-foot alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WEST HARRISON-ST., ONE acre, will subdivide into eight lots, each 27½ feet front by 182 feet deep. BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—118 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Division.
150 feet on North Dearborn-st., corner North-av.
25 feet on North Dearborn-st., corner Indiana.
126 feet on West Randolph-st., corner Morgan.
90 feet on Morgan-st., south of Randolph.
70 feet on the Green Bay Road.
56 lots in Pierce's Addition to Holstein.
73 lots at River Forest, 30 minutes' ride by rail.
BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT HOUSE AND LEASE, suitable for two families; will pay 20 per cent on the investment and a good home besides; near Union Park, on Washington-av. Terms easy. Call on GEO. M. SLOAN, Room 27, Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—HURLBUT-ST., NEAR LINCOLN Park, two-story frame house, brick basement, nine rooms, modern improvements; lot 26x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY WM. ANDREWS, 153 LASALLE-st., Room 15:
Monroe-st., near Western-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; barn; $5,000.
Warren-av., near Oakley, same as above, $5,250.
Washington-st., near Robey, elegant 2-story and basement, modern improvements; to exchange for acres.
Irving Park, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, new, $5,500; $1,000 cash.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE EAST OF Union Park, lot 50x200, $30,000; easy terms.
10 acres at South Englewood depot, 30 per cent less than other property; $1,100 per acre.
Cottage house at Irving Park, $3,000; just what the house cost; monthly payments; bargain.
AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st.; lot 22x190; $21,000. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LEASE 609 WASHington-av.; lease, $80 per year; $400. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY ON ADAMS-ST. and Campbell-av., at a bargain. Three-story brick house on Thirty-first-st. 100x200 feet, with good house, at Highland Park; easy terms. 100 feet on Noble-st. H. P. CALDWELL, Room 18, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE, MICHIGAN-AVS.—ONE elegant, well-built, octagon, marble-front house; only $1,000 down; five years' time. S. MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, LOT, AND BARN, 43 WINchester-av. Apply on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FLOUR AND CUSTOM MILL, with 11 acres of land, including mill pond, situated 25 miles southeast of Madison, Wis.; size of mill-house, 30x40 ft., three stories in height, containing three run of stone, driven by a 48 inch Dayton wheel, with head of water from 6 to 7 feet on a never failing stream. Also, good house and steamer house, all in good order. Price, $6,000; will take city property in real estate. For particulars apply at 266 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—800 ACRES GOOD TIMBER land can be had cheap near Shawanaw, Wis., for money, a business, or suburban property, by addressing OWNER, F 2, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM WORTH from $12,000 to $15,000 for some of the choicest suburban property round Chicago. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY AT A BARGAIN, BRICK house, with lot 25 ft. front, in the South Division south to Twenty-fifth-st., on Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, or Indiana-avs.; price from $12,000 to $18,000. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A LOT, WITH OR WITHout house, on North Side, north of North-av.; can pay part cash, balance in monthly installments. Address M 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE ACRE OF LAND FOR A RESIdence, within an hour's ride of Chicago. Address A 97, Tribune office, stating price and terms, and giving description of property.

WANTED—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!—WE HAVE A cash customer for good building lots. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A 5 OR 6-ROOM COTTAGE, ON WEST Side. Address, with lowest price and location, VAN, 180 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquiries for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—2,400 FEET ON THE BLUFF, AND within 600 feet of Morgan Park, and near the Military School and proposed $12,000 church, with sidewalk from depot; streets and trees, etc. Will take a good improved farm.
18 lots at Sixty-first-st., Englewood, for small cottage.
32 lots at South Lynne for improved farm.
100 lots, Forty-seventh-st., 1 block from Boulevard—for good residence.
50 lots southwest of Brighton, and near Boulevard, for improved farm.
All the above are good property, and will be exchanged at fair prices.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY AT IRVING PARK for good unimproved Iowa lands. A good horse and buggy wanted. D. S. INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—5 LOTS ON ADAMS-ST., EAST of Robey, for a brick residence. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE 7-ACRE TRACT FOR good residence in good location, either West or North Side. Will pay some cash. Address W 7, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FRUIT farm, 120 acres, 11,000 trees; will pay its cost in 3 years; incumbrances assumed upon improved property; price, $14,000. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—THE OWNER OF A LARGE plantation of 2,300 acres on the Apalachicola River, Florida, which has various advantages for shipping, merchandizing, or its valuable timber, would desire to exchange the same for a business or near-by property. Parties desirous can have all particulars by addressing MARCHANT, F 8, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE SOME DESIRABLE city business property to exchange for a farm or a residence. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT; ALSO 80 acres of nice land; also inside city lots. L. H. WHITNEY, 140 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS ON SOUTH CANAL-st., near Harrison; will exchange for house and lot or good farm within 80 miles of Chicago; also some choice lots on State-st. to exchange for improved city property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 2 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A FEW SINGER AND GROVER & Baker late family sewing machines in complete order, at half cost. 328 Indiana-av., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

YOU CAN BUY ALMOST ANY OF THE FIRST-class sewing machines at our agency for one-half the price charged at the regular agencies. All the leading machines on hand. A. M. PERCY & CO., 213 West Madison-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 338 West Madison-st.; will remove about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO KANSAS City; cheap. Address M 94 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT, A pass for Nebraska City via Burlington & Red Oak Junction. Apply at 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1 DROP LEVER SCALE, 2,500 LBS., IN perfect order. Inquire of J. H. SMITH, 48 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PUFFER SODA-WATER APparatus, in use 3 months. No. 20 Market-st., second floor.

FOUND.

FOUND—A WHIP, ON WABASH-AV., WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Room 15, 133 East Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
160 acres n w ¼ Sec 18, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
120 acres n w ¼ Sec 24, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
100 acres in Sec 25, 37, 13.
200 acres in Sec 23, 37, 13.
80 acres in Sec 17, 37, 13.
40 acres in Sec 25, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
40 acres in Sec 25, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
Blocks 4 and 2, in Krueger's subdivision, in n e ¼ of Sec 30, 37, 14.
The above tracts are well located, are in the vicinity of railroads and improvements. They are very desirable, and will be sold at prices and terms that will certainly command the attention of buyers.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—COMFORTABLE house, and lot 50x150, near depot and boulevard, $7,500.
Large house and grounds, near lake and depot, 125x200 feet, offered at a bargain.
Fine location, with good house and barn, near lake shore and hotel, 60x150, $10,000.
Fine building lots at Egandale, and near depot, in Hyde Park.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD, FULL-SIZED LOTS ON HALsted, Murray, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth, only 1 block north of the Pavilion parkway, which is to be finished from the park to Halsted-st. this season. These lots must improve greatly in value as soon as this chain of beautiful drives are completed. The lots are for sale at very low prices and on easy terms, monthly payments or otherwise. Full warranty deed, and printed abstract of title furnished with each lot. F. H. PUTNAM, Transit House, owner, or POTWIN & CORBY, Agents, 113 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE PREpared to furnish money and build 30, 40 or 50 houses to order upon our lands, in the most improved part of this growing suburb. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BUY WHILE YOU CAN—10 ACRES on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, near Halsted. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN—30 ACRES AT ENglewood. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE GROVE property in 50 or 100 foot lots on Michigan, Wabash and Indiana-avs. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—PARTIES SEEKing investment will do well to look at an especially good bargain I can offer. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD—FIRST STATION THIS side Lake Forest; same trains, with more commanding position; commutation, 12 cents. New houses, from $500 to $4,000, small or no payments down; $175 to $600 yearly, including interest. All of the lots are covered with fine old shade trees. Either of houses would rent for more than I ask for them in Chicago, no nearer centre of business by horse cars than these are by steam. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.; residence, Highwood.

FOR SALE—AT NORMAL PARK NEAR THE school and depot, 2 neat, cozy houses, 5 rooms each, bath room, etc., lots 50x125; cheap and easy terms. T. MAPLE & CO., Room 2, Basement 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ADJOINING SOUTH LYNN, offered at a lower price than anything in the market. H. L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR DEPOT OF CHICAGO & Pacific Railroad and Milwaukee-av. $300 and $400; perfect title; abstract to every purchaser. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD 19 ACRES ON Lincoln-av., streets graded; at Norwood Park, ¾ block, 1 block from depot; at Austin, 14 lots in Bridges' Subdivision; at North Rolling Mills and Archer-road, 6 lots; at Bowmanville, 20 acres in Sec. 11, 40, 13, very desirable to subdivide. JOHN S. BUCHANAN, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON 33 FEET FRONT by 150 deep, for $800 each; terms, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or in $10 monthly payments. Come and see them. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON THE CORNER OF FIFTY-first-st. and Centre-av., having a front of 1,300 feet on a sewered street; will sell 5 acres; this property is well situated, and can be bought below the market; terms easy. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms; good brick cellar; furnace; hard and soft water; lot 142x152 feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees; a comfortable home, and it will be sold at a bargain; only $1,000 cash required. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—5 BLOCKS OF 2½ ACRES EACH; sell blocks singly if desired. This property is west of Morgan Park, Washington Heights, and on Morgan-av., near Johnson-av., and will probably double in value in six months. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, very cheap. Lot on Harrison-st., near Robey, at a decided bargain. H. J. ARNOLD, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH LAWN, FINE HIGH lots, half acres or blocks; distance 45 minutes by Illinois C. R. R.; commutation rates. Several hundred acres of trees are being set; 20 houses will soon be erected. A limited number of lots will be given to parties who will build. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 3, No. 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SPECIAL BARGAIN, THE VERY choicest 100 acres at Washington Heights, thickly wooded and beautifully situated on the highest part of the ridge; buyers of acre property will do well to give this tract particular attention. HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 5, 10, OR 15 acres, at a bargain. Must be sold before the 15th of May. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES IN WHITFORD'S SUBDIvision, in Sec. 36, 38, 14; $1,500 per acre. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—25 ACRES adjacent to and east of Morgan Park; two stations on it; a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, THE "Original Plat;" do not buy in additions "at South Englewood;" easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Room 4 Empire Block, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x132 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 YEARS' TIME—FINE HYDE Park and Boulevard property; also lots on West Side. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, NEAR DEpot, church, and school-house, one house with lot 50x150 feet, one house with lot to suit purchaser; these houses are both within three minutes' walk of the depot, have well and cistern, &c. Special advantages offered to parties who desire lots to build on. Apply to H. B. ABBOTT, at North Evanston depot, who will show the property, or to H. M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SAVE YOUR RENT—$600 CASH AND monthly payments buys a beautiful, new, 8-room house and 50 foot corner lot close to station and Normal School, Englewood, only 30 minutes' ride, plenty of trains day and night. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND adjoining Blue Island. Inquire of E. F. McCLINTOCK, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—9 LOTS AT PARK SIDE, NEAR STAtion; trees on them; 50x163; east of Stony Island-av.; cheap. Also lots in Ulrich & Bond's subdivision on Seventy-fifth-st., east of Stony Island Boulevard; cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—162 LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, price $250 each. Will sell 4 choice lots for $1,000; payable $250 cash, and the balance at the end of 4 years at 8 per cent, with the privilege of paying at any time before maturity in sums of $50 and upwards. Complete abstracts furnished each purchaser. MATSON HILL, Real Estate Office, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN OSborne's Addition to Hawthorn, on C. B. & Q. R. R., only 1½ miles from city limits; are most desirably situated near Ogden-av., graveled drive-way from the city the entire distance. Will be sold in monthly payments from $200 to $300. JOHN O. OSBORNE, No. 133 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN—40 ACRES AT A BARgain. Also 20 acres on Lake-st. on easy terms; the best thing on the market. W. R. WOODBURY, 86 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES GOOD DRY LAND, HIGH state of cultivation, 32 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad, at Hobart; price, $65 per acre, payable $10 per month. Office days, Friday and Monday 9 to 3. J. EARLE, owner, Room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON C., B. & Q. R. R., NEAR Hawthorn; 3 acres on Chicago-av., near Grand-av. J. H. KEELER, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 88 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS BOUGHT IN ALL BANKRUPT companies. Come and see me before selling. H. S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

LOANS ON SECURED NOTES, COLLATERALS, houses on leased lots, &c., &c. L. R. CARSWELL, 149 East Madison-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, collaterals, houses on leased ground, etc. H. P. CALDWELL, Room 18, Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses on leased land, and good collateral security, at Room 5, No. 145 South Clark-st. K. WINNE.

TO LOAN—AMOUNTS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON city real estate or improved Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$5,000, FOR 5 YEARS, ON $15,000 worth of real estate. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $500, FOR ONE YEAR, on city real estate. Address G, Tribune office.

$1,500 AND $1,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 3, No. 153 Monroe-st.

$2,200 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. W. M. HOWLAND, 165 Washington-st., Room 24.

$10,000 PURCHASE MONEY PAPER SEcured on Chicago real estate, (or any part thereof in sums of not less than $500), for sale at a fair discount. Address J 71, Tribune office.

$20,000 TO LOAN AT ONCE ON GOOD INside real estate, at 10 per cent and small commission, in sums from $1,000 to $5,000. $6,500 on short time. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR RED PRESSED BRICK SEE HODGMAN BROS., manufacturers, southeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Room 24 Major Block.

FOR SALE—300,000 COMMON BRICK; 200,000 pressed. M. D. FLAHERTY, Room 13, 189 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO CONTRACTORS—I WILL FURnish estimates for fronts of Buena Vista stone at extremely low figures; estimates for monumental work in Scotch granite (to stone-cutters only). Vermont marble in blocks or sawed. Tiling in any size and quality. J. H. SMITH, 48 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—1,000,000 BRICK, SOME ON THE ground; balance here within two weeks. J. H. SMITH, 48 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LUMBER—ABOUT 30,000 FEET OF joists, 3x12, 12 and 14 feet long. Also 80 square timber, 10x10, 12 and 14 feet. Also 80 square timber, 12x12, 4 feet long. Also 80 pieces, 6x6, 12 and 14 feet, etc., for cash, or will exchange for real estate. Also some building brick. Apply to F. R. WILSON, 77 South Clark-st., from 12 to 1.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASalle-st.:
Hamilton-av., 20 and 22, new bricks, 11 rooms, $60.
Adams-st., 391, 393, and 395, 2-story frames, $40; 8 rooms, newly papered and painted.
Adams-st., third house, south front, west of Western-av., $45.
Van Buren-st., 766, cottage, 6 rooms.
North Peoria-st., 144, cottage, 5 rooms, $37.50.
Hubbard-st., 436 and 436½, 2-story, 8 rooms, cheap; will rent them in tenements if desired.
Third-av., 117, 13 rooms, $75.

TO RENT—HOUSE, FURNISHED COMPLETE, with piano, 10 rooms, in thorough order, very convenient, no basement, bath and water-closet; for 6 months or longer; Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st. Inquire of BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., $35; house on Hoyne-st., $50; Cottage, 7 rooms, near Hoyne and Van Buren-sts, $40. GEORGE D. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 136 WALNUT-ST., 10 rooms, convenient and in good repair; good barn. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE 43 CENTRE-av.; possession given immediately; also three good office rooms 228 West Madison-st. Apply to Dr. N. S. BARNES, 228 West Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—HOUSES—NO. 24, 26, 28 AND 30 ON Thirty-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs.; in good repair, at reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 186 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE 4-ROOM HOUSE, $20; 5-ROOM house, $25; good neighborhood. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark st., Room 16.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, COMPLETELY FURnished, with modern improvements, near Twenty-second-st., or the house may be rented and furniture bought cheap. For particulars inquire at 27 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE CORNER OF Twelfth-st. and Indiana-av. For terms, apply to H. M. CURTIS, 107 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT HIGHland Park; rent, $960. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—394 MICHIGAN-AV., 14 ROOMS, NEWly papered and painted, fully furnished, or to rent unfurnished, or for sale. WM. J. BARNEY, No. 189 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, and two stories, with all modern improvements, opposite Lincoln Park. Inquire of N. EISENDORTH, 164 East Randolph-st., or W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front, No. 131 Ellis-av., furnace, bath-room, water, and gas; very near horse and steam cars.
Also three good houses at Hyde Park, near trains; cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—307 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., 6-ROOM COTtage, 3 closets, pantry and water; $25 a month. Apply to W. VAN O. LINDA, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 NICE ROOMS; WASHington-st., near street-cars. Nice neighborhood. L. H. WHITNEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID PLACE, 982 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth-st., 6 rooms, pantry, closets, &c. Room in barn for horse. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, up-stairs.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold baths and gas fixtures, northeast corner Throop and Van Buren-sts. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE, 569 Washington-av., 6 rooms, gas, and water, $30 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE, 843 West Adams-st., 10 rooms and furnace, rent $60 per month. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY ELEGANT RESIDENCE, NO. 21 Rush-st.; 3-story and basement stone-front house; 13 rooms; modern improvements; rent $1,800 per year. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NO. 8 NORTH ADA-ST., TWO-STORY house, east front, 7 rooms. OMAR BUSHNELL, 120 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 and 12.

TO RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, ON Adams-st. east of Halsted, $55; about $200 worth furniture for sale. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BRICK COTTAGE 905 BUTTERFIELD-st., 6 rooms, $35; cottage 500 Erie-st., 7 rooms, $30; cottage 788 Fourth-st., 4 rooms, $20. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 15 ROOMS, NEAR CENTRE-av., for two families; water, gas, and barn, $30 and $35. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SIX FINE ROOMS AND BATH-ROOM, all in nice order, for $35. Apply to R. RANDALL, 16 Silver-st., or R. KENNEDY, 148 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS IN 2-STORY, 259 CALUMET-av., very pleasant for small housekeeping. J. T. ALLEN, 105 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 294 PARK-AV. $50 PER MONTH. Apply at 158 State-st. C. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 505 North Clark-st., containing six rooms, gas, and water.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 3 SMALL ROOMS, $20; also 2 small rooms, $10. 623 West VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE, NEW HOUSE ON JACKson and Adams-sts., east of California-av.; cheap and on easy terms. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND store 124 South Franklin-st., near corner Madison, in the Field & Leiter Block. Inquire of M. Hoffman, at above premises.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—A HOUSE WITH large rooms, nicely furnished, furnace, chandeliers, etc.; grounds in good condition. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 166 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—WINNETKA—NEW HOUSE, LARGE, fine lot, near lake shore, 8 rooms, cellar. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

TO RENT—NICELY-FINISHED HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, alcove and basement, on Bomen-av., near street and steam cars; Oakland station. J. L. McKEEVER, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN ENGLEwood, near depot; $25 per month. Inquire of ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 3 No. 153 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, AN ELEGANT brick house, with 17 rooms, besides bath-room and closets; large grounds. Also a nice new 2-story (with cellar under the entire house) frame house, with 10 rooms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE OR single; also two large unfurnished parlors, with all modern improvements, in marble front house, No. 3 Eldridge court. Also large dining-room, or whole basement.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITES of rooms in marble block, overlooking Lake, No. 29 Twenty-fifth-st. Inquire of PALMER & COLT, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR FURnished for two or three gentlemen, without board. Address N 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 6 rooms; gas, water, and water-closets, suitable for housekeeping, 335 West Madison-st. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 11 HONORE-ST., SECOND DOOR south of Madison, large elegantly furnished front room, with all modern improvements, for gentleman and wife.

TO RENT—3 PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board. Second floor, 135 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED BACK ROOM, with closet, suitable for two gentlemen, at 89 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM TO ONE OR TWO gentlemen. Inquire at 593 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF 249 SOUTH Park-av., with all modern improvements, to a small family.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE ROOM IN NEW octagon front 33 Park-av.; also room adjoining, and one small room; fire and gas with privilege of bath; all unfurnished, to rent single or en suite; private family. References given and required. Apply on premises after 11 o'clock.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE AND octagon, overlooking the lake; furnished handsomely; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single parties. First-class parties need only apply. 388 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, 220 SEDGwick-st., near Elm. Some furniture to rent or for sale with rooms. Apply on second floor.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS, UNFURnished, with or without board at 141 Thirtieth-st., near Indiana-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, 147 South Halsted-st.; also at 278 West Madison. Moderate rents.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS AND double parlors, furnished or unfurnished; also, furnished lodging room. Apply at 324 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FOUR OR SIX PLEASANT ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping, with private family, 121 Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—TO NEAT AND QUIET GENTLEMEN, fresh-papered rooms, kept perfectly clean. Few lodgers. 113 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND single, at 64 South Morgan-st., with or without board.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS FIRST FLOOR, GAS, WAter, bath; 3 rooms on second floor. 501 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, $15, TO gentleman or lady, or two gentlemen, corner Halsted and Washington-st. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; transients accommodated. Apply at Room 43, 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH or without small room adjoining, furnished or unfurnished. A good location for a dental or other office. Apply at 441 North Clark-st., corner Division.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for two single gentlemen, at 313 West Monroe-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at 508 Wabash-av. Kept by the owner.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, with or without board, at 183 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO, one suite of unfurnished parlors, all newly papered, with modern conveniences. 473 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and Medical Mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME PARIS, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY. 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted. Ladies only. Fee, 50c. 209 West Madison-st., Room 45.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 8, 147 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE FAMILY THAT MOVED FROM No. 7 Sangamon-st. please send address to W P, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SUTLIFFE; CALL AT TRIBUNE OFfice. 2.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OR LEASE FOR SALE—A 3-STORY and basement house, well located, and adapted for ice-cream parlors and fine restaurant, on Wabash-av. Inquire at FOLEY'S, 87 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME STORE IN BRICK building in Rockford, Ill.; centre of business, 22x80; dry goods, clothing, or boot and shoe business preferred; $500 per year. Address ANTON SCHICKER, Rockford, Ill.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF HOUSE 109 WEST Adams-st. Apply at 75 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND DESK ROOM, CHEAP, in fine building, No. 210 LaSalle-st., corner Adams. E. E. RYAN & CO.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, with power and elevator, 148 Clark-st., near Madison. Apply at SCHWEIZER'S Coffee House.

TO RENT—EXCELLENT PLACE FOR A HAIR OR Notion store; $30 per month. 651 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES ON FIRST floor Nixon's Building, for a few days only. Inquire at Room 5, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—TWO DESK ROOMS AT 135 CLARK-st., corner Monroe, office No. 9; good light; prices very low.

TO RENT—STORE ON MILWAUKEE-AV., STORE on West Kinzie-st., also a cottage. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING ON CORNER of Carroll and Lincoln-sts., completed on June 1, 1873; a good location for drug-store. Inquire of CHAS. H. BARNUM, No. 7 South Canal-st., Room No. 6.

TO RENT—SUITE OF OFFICES, CONVENIENTLY arranged, with vault, etc. Apply on premises, Room 23, 183 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—SMALL OFFICE, 3D FLOOR, WELL lighted, on Dearborn-st., near Washington, at $10 per month. LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Advertising Agency, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM ON second and third floors, with or without power, in building 63 and 65 South Canal-st. Apply to F. G. WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath room, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS AND OFFICES on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel, cheap. Inquire at Room 4, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE SECOND-STORY OF NO. 243 East Madison-st., cheap. Inquire ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR MOST ANY business, with rooms to live in, $25 per month. Apply at 505 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A DOCK—FROM MAY 1, ON NORTH-west corner Lake-st. bridge. Apply to R. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, N. 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LARGE STORE, GOOD light, suitable for any business; low rent to a good tenant. Apply on premises, 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 38 SOUTH HALSTED-st., 2-story and basement. Inquire of F. A. QUINLAN, Room 3 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st., or of the owner, 815 West Lake-st. M. QUINLAN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 CENTRE-AV.—A FRONT SINGLE BED ROOM; also other rooms to rent with board.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; board and everything first-class, homelike, and stylish, in large marble-front; choice of rooms can be engaged; house being fitted.

49 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms with good table board. Good references preferred.

91 ABERDEEN-ST., CORNER JACKSON, ONE block of Van Buren-st. cars.—Pleasant rooms with good board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FOUR OR FIVE BOARDers can be accommodated with good board at $5 a week.

140 CORNER OF WARREN-AV. AND WOOD-st.—A furnished front room, in a pleasant location, with first-class board for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

155 CENTRE-AV.—UNFURNISHED PARLOR AND suite of rooms, with board. Terms reasonable. Also, room for single gentlemen.

202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—WANTED A YOUNG lady to take a very pleasant room in connection with a middle-aged lady of respectability. Price very low.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS en suite, for gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen with first-class board; modern improvements. Also two-story brick barn to rent.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

248 FULTON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT UNFURnished rooms, with board, for two or three persons at reasonable rates in a private family. References.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. CORNER MAY—Furnished rooms with first-class board to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ALCOVE SUITE, with board; references required.

388 WEST MADISON-ST.—2 LADIES CAN BE accommodated with board.

426 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—BEAUTIFUL rooms to rent in a brick house, with modern improvements, to parties wishing first-class accommodations; references required.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD AND TWO elegant front suites on second floor, furnished and unfurnished. Single rooms for gentlemen; also, barn to rent.

628 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, a suite of front rooms, for gentleman and wife; also one or two single gentlemen; none but first-class parties need apply.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; table board $5 per week.

South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. A 1 day-board. Prices reasonable.

17 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ONE LARGE UNFURnished front room, gas and water. Furnished rooms, en suite and single.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

141 THIRD-AV.—GOOD BOARD AND FIRST-class room can be had.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE WELL-FURNISHed room with board for gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen.

318 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—SIX GENTLEMEN CAN get board by day or week. First-class board.

372 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front suite and other rooms, with first-class board. Day boarders accommodated.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF NEWLY-furnished front rooms to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Apply to Miss FORSYTH.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also day board. A good barn to rent cheap.

575 WABASH-AV., COR. TWELFTH-ST.—SUITES of elegant rooms for gentlemen and wives, or 6 or 8 single gentlemen. A few day boarders taken.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished room, with board. Accommodations first-class. Reference required.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gents; also a single room; 2 doors south of Twenty-second-st.

871 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. A few table boarders desired.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A fine furnished front suite. Also parlor, unfurnished except carpet and curtains, with first-class table board.

927 STATE-ST., NEAR FIELD & LIETER'S REtail—Finely furnished front rooms; one nice room for two young ladies, with board.

1228 WABASH-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN with highest references can obtain first-class board. House contains all modern improvements.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WABASH-AV. AND Twenty-third-st.—Board for gentleman and wife; also, accommodations for a few gentlemen. Genteel location.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NEW AND NICELY furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen or ladies, with first-class board. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city, being within easy walking distance of the business portion of the South Side. References exchanged.

480 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—ELEGANT ALCOVE suite with first-class board. Terms reasonable.

Country.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND FIRST-class accommodations in a private family at Riverside. Address M 28, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PLEASANTLY SITUATED FURNISHED rooms with good board (separate or en suite) for gentlemen or lady and gentleman; modern improvements, private family, near Jefferson Park. Address M 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHter; parlor and two bedrooms communicating, furnished or unfurnished, with board in a private family; near Union Park. Address, stating location and terms, M 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE, IN A PRIVATE family, for two gentlemen. Address M 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN WISH TO OBTAIN board in an American or English family where there are no other boarders; must be within 10 minutes' walk of the Chicago Plow Company's works, corner of Archer-av. and Wallace-st. Address JAMES ALLEN, care Chicago Plow Company.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEMEN east of State-st., between Eighteenth and Twenty-eighth-sts. Address H. B. BROWN, 782 South Clark-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, within 15 minutes' walk of Tribune office. Address, stating location and price, U 6, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

COMBINED PLANER AND MATCHERS; FARRAR surfacers; resawing machines; saw arbors. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

ENGINE-LATHES—OVER FIFTY IN STOCKS AND more on the way from the East; any one wanting an engine lathe had best see us. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE UPRIGHT ENGINE, ABOUT 10 horse-power, in perfect order. Inquire at office of WESTERN BANK NOTE ENGRAVING COMPANY, Southeast corner Clark and Lake-sts.

FOR SALE—A STATIONARY ENGINE, 8x16, IN good order. Apply at 122 Michigan-st., corner of LaSalle.

IRON PLANERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND; bolt-cutters; drills; leather belting. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

PRINTERS INTENDING TO START BOOKBINDing, or bookbinders to start printing, will find it advantageous to correspond with J S M, 119 Peoria-st., or those who have already started both.

SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINES, ONE 8, one 10-horse power, for sale cheap. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER.

STATIONARY ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH boilers, for sale by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND FOOT-lathe. Give description and price. Address M 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, notion, and white goods jobbing-house—A first-class traveling salesman acquainted with the business, and having an established trade. Address, stating amount and location of trade, experience, etc., COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—BY ONE OF THE LARGEST RETAIL clothing houses in the city, a first-class salesman; no Israelites need apply. Address, giving age, nationality, experience, and references; also where last employed, and what wages expected, M 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL GROCERIES AT wholesale by sample; liberal terms given. Address, with 25 cents for terms, P. F. WILSON, 37 Prospect-st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER AND correspondent. Must understand German. A good, reliable man, with undoubted references, can secure a desirable situation. Only men who can prove sufficient practical experience, will address A 79, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—BY G. HAWLEY & CO., McGREGOR, Iowa, two first-class trimmers at once.

WANTED—GARDENER; MAN WELL-ACQUAINTed with flowers, can keep the ground in good order, and is also well-acquainted with raising vegetables; sober and steady. ALLAN PINKERTON, 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

WANTED—3 CARRIAGE PAINTERS, at 21 STATE-st. HAYDE & O'BRIEN.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS FOR INside work, at 108 Twenty-third-st. Shoemakers need not apply. MILLIKEN.

WANTED—PAINTER FOR COUNTRY JOB. MEET me this morning at 10 o'clock, southwest corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts. A. J. SMITH.

WANTED—TWO HARNESS-MAKERS AT 166 South Clinton-st. IRA H. TUBBS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD CARRIAGE trimmer. Steady job. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—TINSMITH, BOOT-MAKER, HARNESS-maker and blacksmith, to start business at Highwood. Splendid opportunity. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS; highest wages paid to good men. 842 West Lake-st.

WANTED—THREE PLUMBERS AT NO. 639 WEST Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS JOURNEYMEN boot and shoe-makers by THOMAS BURKE, Highland Park, Ill.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—SIX OR EIGHT TRIMmers. None but first-class. Apply immediately to A. M. PRATT, N. W. corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO BUILD ABOUT 120 FEET of fence near Bishop-court; posts 6 feet apart and set 3½ feet in ground. Address, with terms, B 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEEDER FOR GORdon press. Apply to BRIGHT SIDE CO., 8 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GORDON FEEDERS AT PRINTERS' Exchange, No. 7 Tribune Building. J. W. DEAN.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN BUTCHER OR butcher boy to work in market. Come recommended, to-morrow, to 371 Catherine-st., near Centre-av.

WANTED—3 CARPENTERS, THIS MORNING. Apply at 36 West Madison-st., in basement.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. 230 MICHIGAN-ST.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GOOD CUTTERS; none but competent men need apply, at H. A. KOHN & BROS., 10, 12, and 14 Lake-st.

WANTED—TAILORS, SEVERAL GOOD COAT and pant makers, for custom work, to go to the country, about 100 miles from Chicago. Inquire this forenoon, between 10 and 1 o'clock at 60 and 62 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO MEN—HAT-PRESSER AND HAT-blocker. Chicago Straw Works. E. J. TURNER, 68 and 70 State-st.

WANTED—A CYLINDER PRESS-FEEDER—NONE but an experienced hand need apply. OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD CARPENTERS, TO-MORROW morning at 7 o'clock, at 91 Butler-st.

WANTED—A ROASTING COOK. INQUIRE OF Head Cook at Anderson's European Hotel, 143 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEAMFITTER, AT 150 ERIE-st.; one that thoroughly understands the business.

WANTED—3 CABINET MAKERS WITH BENCHes. Apply at SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.'S furniture rooms, 267 and 269 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin, $2.20 per day, free fare; 10 farm hands; 10 wood choppers. ANGEL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES, $2.00 per day; 25 saw mill hands; free fare. Apply at 209 East Randolph-st., Lind Block, Room 4. C. V. SNELL, proprietor.

WANTED—25 TRACKLAYERS, AND 100 MEN TO work on gravel train; good wages. Call at 274 South Water-st., near Lake-st. bridge. E. F. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR RAILROADS, SAW mills, and farms. For particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark, or 101 South Canal-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and garden, and make himself generally useful on a suburban residence; Englishman or Scotchman preferred. Apply to THE PESHTIGO COMPANY, North Pier.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A JOBBING BOOT AND SHOE house in Boston, a salesman with an established Western trade. Address Box 2178, Boston Post-Office, Mass.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO BOYS TO DISTRIBUTE circulars. Call at 460 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT STEADY ACTIVE BOY, good penman, quick and correct at figures; good memory as bill clerk in a wholesale grocery house. Address in own hand-writing with references M 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the West; $10 a day guaranteed. Samples free. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN TO CANvass Lake County for map. FROST & McLENNAN, City Surveyors, Room 30, Morrison Block.

WANTED—A FEW SMART MEN TO SELL GOODS in the city; $3 to $5 easily made per day. Call, or send 25 cents for sample. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—20 MORE LIVE MEN WITH SNAP, for light work and good pay. 178 West Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—CANVASSERS. GOOD PAY; ARTIcles new; work perfect and needed in every family; sell at sight. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—30 EXPERIENCED WHITE WAITERS. Call at 82 Sherman-st., between 8 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF ONE horse, and wash buggy, and make himself useful about the house. Wages $15 per month. Inquire at Citizens' Bank, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN FOR UNITED States army, at 22 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS VEGEtable gardening and care of horses. HOLMES HOGE, 32 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY IN AN office; wages $3 per week. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN, READY FOR business, to call or address JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 a week easily cleared.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good wages will be paid for the right kind. Apply at 102 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl for general housework. Apply at office of Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machines, 39 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron, the other for second work; references required. 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, SCANDINAVIAN OR German, to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 38 West Randolph-st., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WHO CAN SPEAK English and understands second work to go to Washington Heights for the summer. Call at Room 19 Major Block, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL, NOT less than 18 years of age, to go out of the city for the summer; must give good references. Call at 47 South May-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family, (house cleaning done); a competent person can find a good place at 431 West Jackson-st.; references required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and one for second work and to take care of baby. Apply, with references, at 79 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED woman to assist in doing the general housework for a family of 6, and be treated as one of the family. Apply at 189 Campbell-av., northwest corner of VanBuren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 167 Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, and who is not afraid to work; good wages, and small family; must come well recommended. 52 South Sangamon-st., second door from Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY TO assist in general housework and sewing. Call for 2 days at No. 9, Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family at 121 South Hoyne-st., one block and a half south of Madison.

WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL IN A SMALL PRIvate family where a first girl is kept. Apply at 838 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL OR MIDDLE-aged woman for general housework; must be a good cook and ironer, and not afraid of work; highest wages paid to the right person; no Irish need apply. No. 715 West Tyler-st., near Robey.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply at 721 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK CAN FIND A good situation at 226 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN OR SWEDE, for general housework in a small American family of four. Inquire 452 Wabash-av., in jewelry store.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS COOKing and is willing to make herself generally useful. To such a good situation is offered, with excellent wages. Apply at 426 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND 2 GIRLS FOR GENeral housework; wages $5. Apply at 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—AT 15½ SILVER-ST., NEAR HARRIson, a competent girl for general housework; private family; wages $4.

WANTED—ONE CHAMBERMAID, ONE DINING-room girl, one dish washer, and a girl for work in the pantry, in the Railroad Eating House, Centralia. Good wages and a good home for girls. Apply to MRS. MEIGHAN, 96 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—AT 588 WABASH-AV., A GIRL TO DO dining-room work; one that is willing to make herself generally useful.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, NOT UNDER 15, TO take care of a baby and help with light work, at 519 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DISH-WASHER, AT CONtinental Hotel, corner State-st. and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a small family. Apply, after 11 o'clock, at No. 17 Bishop-court, near Union Park.

WANTED—TWO SCRUB GIRLS, ONE KITCHEN girl, at Palmer House, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A COOK IN A PRIVATE BOARDING-house. Apply 118 Third av.

WANTED—A NEAT, STEADY GIRL FOR GENeral housework; one that understands how to work and is willing; no others need apply; wages liberal. 1408 Wabash av., near Thirty-first st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE, DANE, OR NORwegian girl to do general housework in a small American family. PEKIN TEA COMPANY, 376 State.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, for family of three. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply at 102 Dearborn-st., below Twenty-ninth-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—SITUATIONS OBTAINED AT MRS. A. L. BALKAM'S Employment Bureau, 585 Wabash-av.; good help for hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, private families, for city or country; also, cooks and chambermaids for the lakes. 585 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CAPABLE COOKS, DINING-ROOM and house girls for the best of families and boarding houses. MRS. WHITTAKER, 265 Chicago-av.

WANTED—SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, DANE, AND German girls for general housework; also two cooks and two laundresses. Apply at 99 West Randolph-st., Rice & Jackson's Block, Rooms 3 and 4.

WANTED—AT THE STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—300 girls with references and not afraid of work for private families in city and country; also girls for hotels, restaurants, laundries, and boarding houses. No. 5 West Madison-st.; branch office 125 West Monroe.

Milliners.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TO GO IN THE country. Apply to GAGE BROS & CO., 237 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD MILLINER. Inquire at 547 Halsted-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKERS, AT WILSON BROS., 73 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WITH SEWING MAchine, for light sewing, at once. 26 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—GOOD BUTTONHOLE-MAKERS AND finishers for white shirts; the work can be done at home. TOMLINSON & SNYDER, 160 State-st.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE GOOD DRESSMAKers at MANDEL BROTHERS, State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO GIVE INSTRUCtions on sewing machine; must fully understand running shuttle machine. Apply at office of Wilson Sewing Machine Co., 379 West Madison-st.

WANTED—30 STRAW BRAID SEWERS. COME ready to work. E. J. TURNER, Chicago Straw Works, 68 and 70 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS operator, with machine, to work at dress-making. None but experienced and the best need apply at No. 549 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD, HEALTHY WET NURSE FOR a child 5 months old. Apply before 10 a. m. or after noon, at Dr. R. N. FOSTER'S, 481 West Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—MIDDLE-AGED American woman, with child, to do the work of a small family of young men on a farm. Apply to M. M. SEAVEY, 896 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO DINING-ROOM GIRLS TO WAIT upon tables in a restaurant 3 hours each day. Apply at 426 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—3 PRACTICAL WEAVERS (WOMEN) on power-looms. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 189 and 241 Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR PORTER in hardware store; good city reference. Salary no object; willing to work. Address F E M, 239 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY RELIABLE FIRM wanting a man who has A No. 1 references as a thorough accountant and every way reliable, address M 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR salesman in a grain or produce commission house or other wholesale house, where faithful services can be appreciated. Can bring a large city and country acquaintance, and satisfactory city references. Address W 5, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE AS coachman. Address N. CHRISTENSEN, Hotel Denmark, 9 and 11 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and gardener; best of city reference given. Address J M, 5 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG SCANDINAVIAN man, who understands taking care of horses, wants a situation as coachman in or near the city. Address M 76, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE. He as No. 1 coachman; she as cook or laundress. Best city reference. Address B 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS (Dane), as coachman, or to work in a store or wholesale house. Address M 91, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, with private families preferred, by two young men (Dane). They know all about horses and are willing to work for reasonable wages. Address A 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF sober and steady habits, as coachman in a private family; understands the driving and taking care of horses. Address V 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A man of 15 years' experience; well acquainted with the city. Address, for 3 days, U 6, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man of good business habits, in a wholesale store, as collector, light porter, or watchman; the best city reference and security given. Address INDUSTRY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN well acquainted with the wholesale and warehouse business; speaks English and is well posted about town. Please address M 73, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN A PRIvate family, to do general housework; the South Side preferred. Please call at 354 Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN A PRIvate family, to do second work; the South Side preferred. Please call at 354 Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl just from the country, aged 15 years; city references and security for integrity; no boarding parties need apply. Address ADA, 201 Clybourn-av., until Saturday next.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN a private family. Please call at 214 Buddan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS A nurse or would do light second work. Apply Thursday morning at 430 West Van Buren.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress, cook, washer, and ironer, or second work, in a small private family with no children, South Side preferred. Is a good plain cook. Please address M 22, Tribune office, Thursday and Friday.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR nurse girl; is willing to travel. Reference given. Call at 282 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RELIABLE Protestant girl as cook. No objection to a boarding house. Best of city references. Call at No. 70 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS—ONE TO cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work. Apply at 15 Hope-st., off Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as collector, or in some business where he can have steady employment. Best of references given. Address E, 282 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO GIRLS WANT A SITuation together to cook, wash, and iron, and do second work. Apply 194 Coolidge-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, as dining-room or chambermaids. 210 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A NICE FAMILY, TO do light second work and sew; understands sewing machines. Call for two days at present place, 780 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family; is a good sewer and operator. Call at 179 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-second-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT THE STAR EMPLOYment office—for some of the best working girls in Chicago, (not intending to flatter them), in hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding and private houses; don't fail to give us an early call, and remember our number is 5 West Madison-st.; branch office 125 West Monroe.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PERMANENT SEAMstress in a family, or a hotel. The best of references given. Address for three days V 5, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an experienced American woman, in hotel or gentleman's family. Address A, 200 North-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, as copyist; can write a first-class hand. Address, for two days, 125 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go to Europe with a family as dry-nurse or servant; speaks both languages well, and can furnish good recommendations. Please address MRS. C. S., grocery store at 127 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO WRITE in an office, or as proof-reader, cashier and salesclerk. Unexceptionable references given. Address U 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS CUTTER. Several years' experience, best of city references given. Address CUTTER, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CHAMPION fluting and smoothing iron; the best one made. CHAMPION FLUTING-IRON COMPANY, 41 Third-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS IN every school district in the United States, to sell Ohmer's Adjustable Sofa. Address A. J. OHMER, Hamilton, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—23 WATCH FREE TO ALL agents. Samples 25c; worth $5c. Call or send early. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—HEWITT FLUTING, POLISHing and band iron combined. Finish one lasting. Some county agencies open. 173 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO KNOW THAT CHAS. Heck, wholesale dealer in books and prize packages, has removed to No. 122 East Quincy-st.

FOREIGN.

Humiliating Display of American Products at Vienna.

Frightful Accident in Hungary—21 Killed and 40 Wounded.

Precarious Condition of the Health of the Pope.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 7.—The Minister of Commerce gave an entertainment last evening to the officials of the Exhibition. Among the toasts given on the occasion was one by Bayard Taylor to "The Industry of Austria."

LONDON, May 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a letter to that journal, ridicules the American Department of the Exhibition, and gives the following as a correct list of the articles to be seen in the section assigned to the United States: Two cases of Colt's fire-arms, three binnacles, one stuffed eagle, two salt-cellars, a dentist's chair, and six bottles of water taken from the Mississippi River. The explanation of this meagre display is found in the former mismanagement of the American section; and it is confidently hoped now that the new Commissioners and exhibitors have gone actively to work to repair the evil effects, the goods from America will be speedily unpacked, and the exhibitions from that country will come up to the standard expected.

A grand military review in honor of the Prince of Wales took place here to-day.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 7.—In the Capital all allusions to Sir Hugh Allan's mission are to the effect that it has utterly failed. What next? is the question. It is felt that the Government's Pacific Railway policy has ended in a fiasco.

Public opinion was found so strong against the secret doings of the Pacific Railway Committee that the inquiry will be publicly conducted. The House, however, by a majority of 31, decided to postpone the investigation.

The impression prevails generally that Sir John A. MacDonald desires to evade the investigation of the charges, while the Hon. Mr. Huntington, who made the charges yesterday, stated that he now was more than ever assured of his ability to substantiate them, and was prepared immediately to tender his proof. Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition party, inquired, in his speech, why the Government was so angry at the charge, and why so fearful of being put to proof.

SPAIN.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A letter from Spain says: The Carlist army in Navarre numbers 3,500 men, 1,000 being unarmed or armed with pikes only. The remainder are well armed with superior rifles. Besides these, and co-operating with them, are twenty-two bands, numbering 2,252 men. Orders have been given by Don Carlos to shoot the Cure of Santa Cruz, owing to his excesses and cruelties, but, as he confines his operations to the mountains, it is not thought likely that either the Republicans or Carlists will capture him.

MADRID, May 7.—Don Alphonso and his band are surrounded near Igualada, and it is thought he will surrender.

BAYONNE, May 7.—The Carlists lost fifty killed and twenty prisoners in their attack, a few days since, on the town of Vera, in Navarre.

It is reported that the Commissary General of the Carlist forces has absconded, taking with him all the cash on hand.

HUNGARY.

VIENNA, May 7.—A dispatch from Pesth announces a shocking railway accident near that city. Twenty-one persons are reported killed outright and forty injured, some of whom it is supposed, will die. Six carriages were completely demolished.

ITALY.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch from Rome says that the condition of the Pope is precarious.

WASHINGTON.

THE VACANT BENCH.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Although the Chief Justice is hardly cold in death, speculation is already rife as to his successor. In the absence of the President nothing definite can be known on the subject. Rumor is busy with the names of Senators Conkling and Edmunds, both of whom have heretofore been understood to be aspirants for the Chief Justiceship. It is also said that Attorney-General Williams is a candidate. The Supreme Court has just adjourned for the summer, and the President will have ample time to select a Chief Justice before it meets in October.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Secretary Fish has been officially notified that the Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward Island have perfected all necessary legislation to give effect to Articles 18 to 25 and Article 30 of the Treaty of Washington, which relate to the fishery question.

PROTEST AGAINST CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

It is understood that the surviving members of President Lincoln's Cabinet purpose publishing a card, wherein they will refute certain statements made by Charles Francis Adams in his oration upon the life and character of William H. Seward. The idea was suggested by the late Chief-Justice Chase, who, after reading Mr. Adams' oration was, of the opinion that he did gross injustice not only to Mr. Lincoln, but to the members of his Cabinet. The card will probably be prepared by Montgomery Blair, and will be signed by that gentleman and Gideon Welles. Had Judge Chase lived he would have signed it also, and, as his views were well-known to the gentlemen, his name will be affixed.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Rumors around the United States Court buildings names ex-Judge and ex-United States District Attorney Edwards Pierrepont as the probable nominee of President Grant to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Chase. But the political friends of Senator Conkling are very confident that he will be the successor.

SPRINGFIELD.

Bills Approved by the Governor—A Veto—Appointments—Articles Filed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—Gov. Beveridge concluded his examination of the bills passed by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to-day, and approved Senate bill 380, allowing railroads to borrow money, and to mortgage their property and franchises; Senate bill 406, regulating the Illinois Industrial University, and to make an appropriation therefor; Senate bill 232, making an appropriation to erect the south wing of the Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin; bill 320, an appropriation in aid of the erection of a building for the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago; House bill 304, concerning jurors. He vetoed House bill 370. The following is a copy:

In my opinion this bill is in violation of Sec. 18, Article 2, and the fifteenth clause of Sec. 22, Article 4, of the Constitution. I, therefore, withhold my approval thereof, and file the same with my objections thereto in the office of the Secretary of State.

(Signed) JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Governor.

Gov. Beveridge removed E. F. K. Cochrane, Public Administrator of Macon County, to-day, and appointed in his stead James W. Boggs. He also ordered an election for Coroner to be held in Livingston County on the 2d day of June prox., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of M. B. Wright.

Licenses to do business were issued to-day by the Secretary of State to the Milan Distilling Company, of Milan, Ill., capital $50,000; the Illinois Smoke-Burner Company, of Chicago, capital $100,000; South Branch Lumber Company, of Chicago, capital $100,000; and the Elastic Construction Company, of Chicago, capital $650,000.

Miss Frances E. Millard, President of the Ladies' College, was appointed by Gov. Beveridge, to-day, to be a Trustee of the Women's Centennial Association of America.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—The earnings of the Illinois & Michigan Canal for the month of April were $10,140. The falling off is charged to the Inspector of Grain in Chicago. Mr. Milne, of the Canal Commissioners, in making his report to the office here, in a letter dated yesterday, says: "There is great dissatisfaction with the Inspector of Grain in Chicago. Our Superintendent has been down the line, and reports that the canal interest is going to suffer severely from that cause, the grain men all making arrangements to ship by rail. He predicts that we will get as much corn in May as we have got in April. He says: 'I have a letter from Ottawa this morning, saying they would send one load, but would bring it back again rather than submit to the imposition.'"

CINCINNATI.

Second Day of the Great Festival—Afternoon and Evening Concerts—A Great Success.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Cincinnati, which was very quiet yesterday, is inclined to-day to boast and exalt herself over the success of the concert last evening. The local papers, by a very thorough system of interviewing, have managed to pick up views of critics and musicians from abroad, presenting them, as well as their own, and are jubilant, as well they may be. In the German saloons, restaurants, and gardens, especially in that classical region, "over the Rhine," the discussion waxes hot over Thomas' tempos. His bold innovations upon the venerable traditions which cluster about the oratorios and symphonies, joined to his Wagnerian proclivities, have aroused the wrath of the conservative German critics, which even beer will not wash down. Meanwhile, Thomas goes on his way serenely, as if no war were raging about his ears, and, being master of the situation, takes his time as he pleases.

The hotels are crowded to overflowing with strangers, who have come to the festival, and there is a very general expression of delight at the remarkable success with which it has started off. This feeling is also shared by the managers of the festival, and as the commencement indicates a financial, as well as musical success, everybody is happy and Cincinnati is bound to enjoy herself.

The matinee this afternoon was almost as largely attended as the concert last evening, notwithstanding that the rain has poured in torrents all day. The programme was in most respects a very light one, and like most matinee programmes in festivals of this kind, was arranged for the purpose of giving the artists and orchestra an opportunity to perform their show pieces. The most attractive features were the orchestra's playing of the allegretto to Beethoven's Eighth Symphony; the chorus singing of Mozart's "Ave Verum," which was given in a majestic and solid style worthy of the music; Whitney's singing of the "Rolling in Foaming Billows," the adagio of which he gave very effectively; and Mrs. Smith's singing of the barcarole from the "Star of the North," with flute obligato, in which her brilliant execution secured an encore The noisy patter of the rain on the roof spoiled many of the pianissimo effects, but notwithstanding this the concert was a very favorable one.

The evening concert was the greatest success thus far, although the programme was a very heavy one for an audience, and therefore quite experimental. Notwithstanding the rain, which still continued to fall, the audience was a very large and enthusiastic one, and at one time in the evening broke into a perfect furore of applause. The programme opened with the Bach Suite No. 3, which was given with exquisite feeling and sentiment. At the commencement of the second part, or the aria of the Suite, there was considerable confusion caused by people coming in. Mr. Thomas at once stopped the aria, and waited until he had secured a perfectly quiet house before he recommenced, and received a round of applause for his handsome success in disciplining audiences.

The great feature of the evening, and, indeed, the great, success, was the performance of the scenes from Gluck's "Orpheus," Miss Cary singing four or five of the principal recitatives and arias with the choral accompaniments. The performance of it lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and was frequently interrupted with hearty applause. In conducting it, Mr. Thomas' usually quiet and unimpassioned manner was changed to a nervously-energetic one, which not only showed that he felt he had a great work in hand, but also that he was determined that it should succeed, and it did. Miss Cary's rich and powerful voice was never used to better effect, and her method of singing both the recitatives and arias showed genuine artistic finish. Her only lack was in the intense dramatic force which this music needs. In quantity and quality of voice, and in scholarly work, there was no lack. At the close of her last aria, "I have lost my Eurydice," she was heartily applauded, and, when she left the stage, the audience gave vent to its delight in a perfect furore of applause, which grew into an ovation. She was three times recalled, amid shouts and bravos, and waving of handkerchiefs, and an enthusiastic demonstration from the chorus, especially on the alto side, which she gratefully acknowledged. The chorus acquitted itself magnificently in its trying numbers, and swept through the tremendously dramatic passages with irresistible power and almost a prestissimo of rapidity. In one or two of the choruses Mr. Thomas was very exacting, but his own energy inspired the singers. It was a great triumph, and old musicians, overlooking a few trifling blemishes which were only perceptible to the most critical, declared that the chorus singing was simply marvelous.

The "Coriolanus Overture," and the Schumann Symphony in C were finely given, although the latter, in some of its numbers, was very heavy, and the audience grew very restless before it closed. Mrs. Dexter, an amateur soprano of this city, sang "With Verdure Clad," from the "Creation." She has a remarkably fresh, sweet voice, of moderate power, and displays fine musical intelligence and an excellent school of culture. She has studied and sang abroad, and, although moving in the highest circles of the city, still devotes herself to music. The "Hallelujah Chorus," closed the concert.

This afternoon the school children have the stage, and this evening the Ninth Symphony, which is the crowning feature of the festival, will be given with full chorus in the second part, and Mrs. Smith, Miss Cary, Mr. Varley, and Mr. Rudolphsen in the quartette.

BETTER LET HER ALONE.

Cora Reed, the young girl who attempted to commit suicide last Saturday evening, by taking morphine, at the house of Belle Dimick, on South Clinton street, recovered from the effects of the drug. Yesterday afternoon she made a second attempt to take her life, by the same means, at the Johnson House, corner of West Madison and Desplaines streets. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one of the chambermaids of the house informed Mr. Johnson that the room occupied by the girl had not been open during the day, and that the gas had been burning. Repeated knocks brought no answer, and, fearing something was wrong, the door was forced open. The girl was found upon the bed, apparently dying. Her eyes were fixed and glassy, and she breathed with great difficulty. Drs. Young, Dunn, and Duncanson were quickly summoned. The case was surrendered to the latter physician, who attended her faithfully until about 9 o'clock last night, when she was reported out of danger. The girl came to the house on Monday night, in a carriage, and stated that she had just arrived in the city. In her bed were found an empty bottle of morphine and a Bible. From some letters found in her pocket, it is thought that her father's treatment has driven her to desire death rather than life.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

A meeting of the Sabbath-School workers of the city was held in the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church, Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court, last evening. The attendance was not very large. C. Leach, of Galesburg, presided. Brief addresses were made by B. F. Jacobs, the Rev. E. B. Edmonds, of Wisconsin, the Rev. J. C. Baker, State Sunday-School Missionary for Illinois, and others. The importance of educating children was dwelt upon at some length, and regret expressed that so little interest was taken in the Sabbath-School. In the southern part of the State children were plenty, but school-houses scarce. Other denominations established churches and Sunday-Schools, and in consequence were teaching Baptists doctrines different from those that they had been taught in youth, and their children were taken into the schools, and gradually both were being led away from the Baptist Church. The work there was hopeful, and an interest should be taken in it. Unless the people of the northern part of the State subscribed money to pay the salaries of missionaries in "Egypt," the field might as well be abandoned. A subscription was taken up, and about $100 realized. The meeting then adjourned.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

President Grant, accompanied by Mayor Medill and other gentlemen, visited the Board of Trade yesterday at about noon, and was received by the members. He was led to the rostrum and introduced by President Culver, after which he made the following speech, almost inaudible to those nearest to him:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRADE: In visiting your city, after having been absent from it little more than a year, it affords me pleasure to find it restored and improved beyond what it was before your great fire. I am very happy to be here to-day.

He was followed by Senator Logan and Mayor Medill. The party then went to lunch at Kenwood, the residence of United States Collector Judd. The afternoon was spent behind fast horses on the boulevard.

THE DIXON HORROR.

The Horse and Buggy Recovered—Mrs. Wilcox Recovering—The Ferry—A Dangerous Institution—The Question of a New Bridge—Four More Bodies in the Water—Proceedings at the Coroner's Inquest Yesterday Afternoon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., May 7.—Many inquiries are made about the fate of the horse that was left on the wreck, ruefully contemplating his distant friends and admirers. He has been liberated in safety. Workmen were directed to tear up the planking in the centre of the bridge sufficiently to allow of his passing through, and he was lowered by means of ropes, apparently quite contented. As soon as he touched water, they let go the ropes, and he immediately breasted the current and swam gallantly to shore, where he allowed himself to be quietly secured, and walked off.

Mrs. Wilcox, a lady from the East, who was reported in danger from her injuries, is recovering.

The ferry which has been frequently referred to but not described, is situated above the dam about 150 yards. The dam is above the bridge about 300 yards. Iron pickets have been driven into the river bottom, and to these a continuous wire has been attached, which passes over a block and through an upright fixed in the ferry-boat. The upright holds the ferry-boat to the wire, the wire runs smoothly over the block, and the passengers haul away, and that's how they cross the river, quite in the old fashion, before settlements had grown into towns and cities. As the current is swift, and the platforms are generally loaded heavily, in consequence of the absence of any other means of crossing, without going a distance of twelve miles, the greatest care is necessary in order to ply this ferry with safety. During the past four days a moderate breeze from the east has prevailed, adding to the strength of the current and the pressure on the broadside of the platform; and prognostications of another and equally painful disaster with that of Sunday, were generally made. It was a common expression, when the breeze was freshest, that the papers would have their hands full, again, with a Dixon catastrophe on almost as extensive a scale as before, unless an additional wire, with adequate support, was provided whilst the crush lasted. All the boats in the neighborhood have been pressed into service, or, rather, volunteered into service, charging 10 cents per passenger, and, in consequence of the ferry being crossed all the time, they are kept constantly busy, and are reaping a rich harvest. Several mere boys have been earning from $4 to $6 each per day, since the collapse of the bridge, but there is every prospect that they will soon cease to enjoy that advantage, as workmen are now engaged patching up the large ferry platform that has been lying rotting in the mud at that point since its disuse, long, long ago. The timbers of this exceedingly ill-preserved and unseaworthy old craft appear almost if not quite rotten, and she should not be permitted to float with a human being on board, unless a thorough examination should prove her to have been properly repaired.

The question of providing means for crossing the stream is one that the rapid growth of the town will soon call on the Aldermen to solve. Mere ferry platforms, endurable by the smallest villages, are almost useless in large and thriving cities, but Dixon will have to resort to that mode of communication for a long time to come. The people are too stunned, yet, to think of any immediate action, but, from the little that is said, there seems no reason to believe that they have abandoned the idea of an iron bridge, in favor of a wooden one, because one iron bridge has failed. They still have their piers intact, and if there is such a thing to be had in America as a safe superstructure of iron to place upon them, there is no reason to suppose that another experiment will not be made. Such superstructures have been in existence, in England and the Continent, for many years, are as sound to-day as the day they were constructed, and have carried weights that no bridge in Dixon will ever reasonably be expected to carry. On some of these points your reporter interviewed a member of the former Aldermanic Bridge Committee of the city. He asked the ex-Alderman whether any system of inspection existed by which defects in the bridge could have been ascertained, and whether the Council had appointed any officer for that purpose? He said that, owing to a lamentable oversight, both these precautions had been neglected. None of the Committee professed to know anything about bridges. They had relied on the judgment of their Superintendent of Construction, and supposed he would have have warned them if anything had been necessary to be done.

The reporter asked whether the Committee had at any time satisfied themselves, by personal observational, that the structure had not suffered by weather or usage?

He replied that they had never done so, as far as he was aware. They considered the structure in every way safe and substantial, and it never occurred to them that an accident could happen.

The reporter asked if the other had at any time noticed anything "give" on the bridge.

He said that he had often heard the diagonals snap on winter's nights, whilst he was driving over the bridge.

Had he taken no steps to ascertain what the snapping resulted from, and whether the safety of the bridge might be affected by the diagonals snapping?

No; it has so frequently happened. Sometimes somebody would say that it might be as well to tinker up the diagonals before they all went; but nobody seemed to have any idea that an inspection was either a necessary or a proper thing to undertake, either of the diagonals or anything else.

Referring to the old breaks discovered on the cards that caused the accident, the reporter asked whether the accident would have happened had a careful inspection been made.

He could not say otherwise. If the supports of the bridge had been examined at any time during or after the past winter, there was no question but that these breaks could easily have been detected.

Turning the conversation to the length of span, the reporter asked why the piers were constructed so far apart as to give a span necessitating the adoption of a particular sort of bridge adopted for long spans.

The ex-Alderman said that the citizens were afraid of turning back the water too much; and nothing was more requisite than that the piers should throw back a minimum of water. This could only be attained by the piers being made as small as possible, and placed as far apart as practicable for bridging purposes. He was satisfied that these piers were not surpassed anywhere in the United States, and they threw back so little water that no more harm was done than they had expected and calculated upon.

The funerals continue to attract attention, and the last of them will take place next Sunday; at least, the last of the bodies so far recovered will be interred then.

There have been no more bodies found. Four are known still to be in the water.

The two fire companies of this city organized in squads this morning, and have gone down the river in boats to search for missing remains. There is some anxiety to find Frank Hamilton, who was a member of the Fire Department. This evening Mr. E. Petersberger offered a reward of $100 for the recovery of the body of his child.

The Coroner's inquest assembled again this afternoon.

Mr. Jason Ayers, recalled—Saw Ida Vann on the bank; went with Williamson; saw no bodies but that of Mrs. Latty, that I recognized; think Miss Vann came to her death by drowning; think the general opinion has been that the bridge was safe enough; the Council have from time to time talked about the bridge, and have intended to have the bridge examined; Mr. Truesdell showed the engraving of the bridge before building to the Council; a model of the bridge was exhibited, about two or two and a half feet long, and I think the real bridge, to be as strong as represented in the model, was not heavy enough; the rods were not as heavy in proportion as the model; no report had been made as known of, but there was some talk to the effect that the bridge had sagged from time to time; at the first test the bridge sagged from three-fourths of an inch to one and a half inches with a load, but, the load removed, the bridge seemed to recover its former shape; the weight upon the bridge at the test was estimated at from sixty to seventy tons to a span, and, with people throughout, the weight was over a hundred tons to a span; people have generally thought the bridge safe; large processions have crossed without hesitation.

Mr. Schuler, a juror, wanted to exclude reporters from the inquest. He was indignant at some of the reporters.

To-day workmen are removing the plank from the roadway of the bridge in the hope of having better success in sounding the bottom of the river.

THE DOCTORS.

Second Day's Proceedings of the American Medical Association.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The American Medical Association met again this morning, President Logan in the chair.

Very little of general interest occurred.

Dr. Brodie extended an invitation to the Association to hold its next session at Detroit, Mich., which was referred to the proper committee.

Dr. Howard, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented quite a lengthy report, recommending various changes in the organization of sections, of the laws, etc., and providing for a more rigid examination of papers offered for action by the Association; increasing the number of the Committee on Ethics, and changing somewhat the functions and powers of the Committee. After a good deal of discussion and the rejection of several amendments, the report was adopted.

A communication was read from Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, regretting his inability to be present, and urging the Convention to adopt an amendment to the Constitution offered by him last year, whereby the Association would become a more scientific and a less declamatory body.

Dr. Woodward, of Washington, presented letters from several Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the United States army, setting forth that the medical staff of the army has not been placed on an equal footing with the other staff corps of the army, as regards rank; that they are not equal in this respect to the navy; and asking the American Medical Association to take such action as will, in their judgment, result in placing their professional brethren in the army on an equal footing with the officers of other staff corps of the army, and also throw open once more the door for the admission of the young physicians of the country to the ranks of the army medical staff. Dr. Woodward stated that this project was heartily approved by the Surgeon-General of the Army and all the medical officers in Washington, and he hoped that the association would in some way lend their influence to bring about the result desired.

Dr. Keller, of Louisville, offered a series of resolutions, presenting the case in brief terms, and recommending the appointment of a committee of five to memorialize Congress in behalf of their medical brothers of the army, which was adopted unanimously.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee: Dr. Keller, of Kentucky; Dr. Ashew, of Delaware; Dr. Davis, of Chicago; Dr. Murphy, of Cincinnati; Dr. Toner, of Washington.

Dr. Carson, of Ohio, read an interesting report on medical education, in which he set forth the general dissatisfaction among the profession on the subject, and said this Association can exert great influence by increasing its efficiency for a tribunal before which subjects may be brought for the exercise of that most potent influence, discussion, and not for that impotent purpose of expecting to exercise legislative functions toward teaching bodies.

Dr. Randall, Jr., of Louisville, read a report on medical literature. He referred to the fact that for years the profession in America had depended entirely on the medical literature of England and the European Continent. Now the medical journals published in America are ahead of the combined medical publications of England and France. Going back only a quarter of a century, and our country was nearly destitute of original works on medicine, almost entirely dependent upon European surgeons and physicians for instruction. Now we are independent of the world. Our own authors can supply all the books required by the medical student and practitioner, and for clearness and fullness of information on all practical points they compare most favorably with the best writings of our brethren abroad.

Dr. Randall then discussed at length the medical journals now published in the United States.

Dr. Moore, of St. Louis, Chairman of the Committee on Prize Essays, reported that only one such production had been received by the Committee, which was not adjudged worthy of any of the prizes offered.

The following appointments were made by the President to represent the American Medical Association to the Irish Medical Association: F. G. Smith, C. Wister, J. S. Cohen, of Philadelphia; E. Warren, Baltimore; C. L. Jones, New Haven; Edward Montgomery, St. Louis, and F. Barker, E. Seguir, and J. C. Hutchison, of New York.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee made the following report: President, J. M. Toner, District of Columbia; First Vice President, W. H. Gadberry, of Mississippi; Second Vice President, J. M. Keller, Kentucky; Third Vice President, W. C. Husted, Missouri; Fourth Vice President, L. D. Warner, Massachusetts; Treasurer, Dr. Caspar Wister, Philadelphia; Librarian, Johnson Elliott; Secretary, Theodore A. McGraw; Committee on Arrangements: Dr. Brodie, Chairman; Jas. A. Brown, Morse Stewart, J. F. Noyes, E. W. Jenks, Henry F. Lyster, D. O. Farrand, Eugene Smith, all of Detroit. Committee on Prize Essays, Drs. J. K. Johnson, A. Sager, H. Hitchcock, of Detroit; E. Andrews, Illinois; E. S. Gaylord, Kentucky.

Committee on Publication, Drs. F. G. Smith, W. B. Atkinson, D. Morri Chester, of Pennsylvania; William Lee, District of Columbia; Caspar Wistar, Pennsylvania; H. F. Askew, Delaware; Alfred Still, Pennsylvania.

Detroit was named for the next annual meeting of the Association. The report was adopted.

Dr. Davis, of Chicago, offered an amendment to the Constitution providing the manner in which delegates to the Association shall receive their appointment, and how many each society shall be entitled to.

A number of reports, among them one from the British Medical Association, were referred to the proper committees.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of one member from each of the original thirteen States of the Union to report to the Centennial Celebration on the medical, surgical, and biographical literature of the period of 1776.

A resolution was adopted directing the President and Secretary to petition Congress, in behalf of the profession, that the edition of the medical and surgical history of the War of the Rebellion, printed from the reports of the Surgeon-General of the Army, be made sufficiently large for general distribution to members of the profession throughout the country; also thanking Congress for its action so far in this matter, and the officers of the United States army for the valuable information already laid before the profession. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The *Tribune* says negotiations are in progress for the absorption of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company by the Western Union Company, and it is understood that the basis of arrangement is that the latter Company shall give a portion of its shares held in reserve for a controlling interest in the former. The capital stock of the Pacific and Atlantic Company is $2,000,000.

The general term of the New York State Supreme Court has given its decision, denying the motion for a new trial in the case of Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, Jr. Stokes received the news with indifference, merely saying to his father, who was with him: "They have denied me a new trial. My case will now go to the Court of Appeals."

FIRE IN THE STAATS-ZEITUNG BUILDING.

At half-past 9 o'clock last night flames were discovered by a special watchman in the cigar store of Charles Kerstien, which is situated in the basement of the *Staats-Zeitung* Building, at the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue. An alarm was sounded from Box 15. Before the arrival of the engines the fire was put out by a hose in the building. Loss, $600; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have had its origin in an alcohol lamp.

The Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Over 1,400 Apaches surrendered at Camp Verde.

Father Wilbur, Indian Agent on the Simcoe Reservation, arrived at Portland from a tour seventy-five miles in Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory, and says not the slightest foundation exists for the rumors that the Indians in that part of the county are threatening war. All is quiet, and at no time in twelve years have the indications of peace been more favorable.

Oakes Ames.

BOSTON, May 7.—Oakes Ames remains in about the same condition reported last night, but is becoming weaker.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., May 7.—The condition of Ames has not improved. He is liable to pass away at any moment. Hardly a hope is entertained that he will survive the night.

JUDICIAL.

Hon. John Scholfield, of Clark County, Recommended as a Candidate to Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Resignation of Judge Thornton.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 7.—At a meeting held here to-day, composed of farmers, lawyers, and others, at which the Hon. Samuel W. Moneter was chosen Chairman and A. A. Goodrich and Robt. W. Ross Secretaries, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the resignation of Judge Thornton as Supreme Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Illinois, a vacancy has occurred in said district; and

WHEREAS, In consideration of the above fact, and in pursuance of a call of the citizens of said district, irrespective of party, the representatives of the several counties in said district met at Vandalia, on the 7th day of May, 1873, for the purpose of recommending a suitable person to fill said vacancy; and

WHEREAS, The Hon. John Scholfield has, in deference to the request of a large number of the citizens of the district, consented to be a candidate for the said office; therefore, the Convention, representing the several counties of said judicial district does most earnestly recommend to the voters of said judicial district as a suitable candidate for the office of Supreme Judge, to fill said vacancy, the Hon. John Scholfield, of Clark County, and we cheerfully indorse him as an able and ripe lawyer and honest man, and of unimpeachable integrity and pre-eminence, possessing all those qualifications that constitute the judicial mind, and we believe that all the great interests of the State will be promoted by his election.

The Committee further offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. Anthony Thornton, during the brief period he has filled the position of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, has discharged the duties of a Judge with great ability and strict integrity, and that we deeply regret the loss of his services in a position he filled with so much credit to himself and to the State.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—The steamers City of Limerick and Deutschland, from New York, arrived to-day.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Arrived—Hammonia, from Hamburg.

DEATHS.

WENTHE—Yesterday, in Wheaton, Ill., Mr. Charles Wenthe, of Chicago, 44 years old.

The funeral takes place Friday, at 11 o'clock a. m., from the Well-st. depot.

NOYES—Thursday morning, May 1, Mortimer Alexander, infant son of William S. and Alice A. Noyes.

REYNOLDS—Funeral services of the late James L. Reynolds will be held at Graceland Cemetery, this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock. Carriages will leave the residence of John F. Stafford, 280 Ohio-st., at quarter past 10.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICANS VISITING EUROPE

Will find at our house, in Paris, a salesroom with a choice selection of DIAMONDS, GEMS, FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS, &c., and at our Watch Manufactory, at Geneva, a stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, and JEWELRY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square, New York.

In Geneva—10 Grand Quai.
In London—29 Argyll-st., Regent-st., W.
In Paris—Tiffany, Reed & Co., 57 Rue Chateaudun.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AND ASIDE FROM OUR LARGE TRADE FOR horses, can sell within the next few weeks from 400 to 500 mules, from good to fair first-class, at 261 and 263 State-st., sale stables of BRADLEY & WILLS.

CARRIAGES—JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES, PHAETONS, etc., sold at Eastern factory prices, at 10 and 12 West Randolph-st. H. J. EDWARDS.

FOR SALE—TEN VERY NICE DRIVING HORSES; all of them very stylish, and some of them fast steppers. Among them are a very nice pair of dapple grays, suitable for a buggy or carriage; one pair of closely matched browns, weigh 1,250 lbs each; a nice coach team. Will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other horses not as good. Any one needing a fine driving horse, should call before buying. 100 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, AND A car-load of large mules, just from the country to-day, at WALKER'S Stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—BONNER WAGON, MADE BY WOOD Bros., of N. Y., weighs 125 pounds; $150, half what it cost. At 890 Prairie-av., after 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—40 WORK AND DRIVING HORSES for sale cheap, at Omaha Stables, 167 Michigan-av. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

FOR SALE—AT CENTRE-AV. STABLES, 372 WEST Madison-st. 1 Lawrence & Purdee top buggy, nearly new, 1 set single harness, double-stitched, hand-sewed, 1 wolf robe, 1 Malacca whip, 1 lady's side saddle.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS carriages and buggies just received at Nos. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., near Washington. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds; also, one second-hand express wagon, at 261 South Canal-st.

ROCKAWAY, PHAETONS, SLIDE SEATS, TOP, and open buggies in great variety, at 227 State-st.; low prices. P. L. SMITH.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, buggy, and harness. Will pay good Shoinger organ, balance cash. Address S, 651 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SADDLE-HORSE; must be a good one, and cheap for cash; will buy saddle and bridle also. Address, stating price, &c., M 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO HIRE SULKY SUITABLE FOR breaking purposes. Address U 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FAST MARE FOR a good work-horse. Apply at Chicago Roofing Co., 193 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLOOR OF 5 OR 6 ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, South Side, north of Thirtieth-st. Address M 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN AMERICAN FAMily, 4 or 5 rooms, suitable for housekeeping, West Side; rent $18 to $25; good references. Address A 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, A furnished room on the South Side. Address, stating location, V 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE ON North Side, with three or four rooms, or two or three rooms suitable for housekeeping, unfurnished. Address, stating terms and location, J H C, Sheriff's office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, A small cottage or part of a house, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping for two persons. Call on or address M. STRAUSS, No. 9 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS FOR housekeeping on West Side, rent not to exceed $30. Apply at 817 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE OR BRICK basement, with 8 to 10 rooms. No children; payments prompt. Give full description. Address M 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, suitable for housekeeping, on Wabash-av. Best reference given. Call at Johnson House, corner Madison and Desplaines-sts., Room 21.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FROM 5 TO 7 rooms, on South Side, east of State-st., between Twenty-third and Thirty-second. Will pay reasonable rent. Address B 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES—WE HAVE NUmerous applications for houses from good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000, TO JOIN ME in buying 20 lots in this city—$3,000 in 30 days. I have the customers. Address B 2, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $500, in a light manufacturing business; yields a profit of 100 per cent. N. GOODENOUGH, 143 North Desplaines-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, to invest $3,000 to $4,000, in a good paying business. Very best of references given. Address, U 98, Tribune office, with name.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $3,000 TO $10,000, to join me in the real estate and loan business, with whom I will share a promising suburban interest. Address M 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, TO ATTEND to a branch house in St. Paul; business already established, and a splendid chance for a respectable man to get into a good wholesale business. Address M 26 Tribune office, for 10 days.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200, IN A BUSINESS that will pay double that amount per month. Address A 61, Tribune office, stating where interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $5,000 CASH in a manufacturing business. Profits will exceed capital invested tenfold within 6 months. Address B 81, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS ANXIOUS TO LEARN, and who will devote his whole time to study, wishes to obtain private instruction in arithmetic and grammar; also the rudiments of Latin and Greek. Address, with particulars, E. E. SMITH, care of J. J. Crotty, at 113 West Wright-st., two days.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FURNITURE OF house containing 13 rooms; lease for one year; rent moderate; location desirable. Apply on premises, 375 West Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale or exchange for real estate or patent right. D. STONER, Patent Solicitor and Negotiator, 125 South Clark-st.

A BOARDING HOUSE IN GOOD CENTRAL LOCAtion on West Side for sale; splendid chance for the right parties; reason for selling, in failing health. For particulars address M 50, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARket, on corner of two principal streets on the West Side, for sale. Good vessel trade. Address M 34, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A BATH-ROOM; none in the neighborhood. Apply to Pekin Tea Company, 276 State-st.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, A SPLENDID OPportunity for any person wishing to go into the business. Reason for selling, wishing to retire from the business. For particulars call from 9 to 11 a. m., or 3 to 4 p. m., this week, at 299 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A WELL ESTablished hardware business that will bear a close investigation. Capital required—$8,000 or $10,000. Address D 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORES, DRUG STORES, tea stores, restaurants, saloons, billiard rooms, hotels, etc.; good business openings; $500 to $10,000. J. E KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE OF 4 RUN OF STONE, fine water power, and in every particular a complete mill, on Michigan Central Railroad, in the best wheat district of the State. For particulars call on KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FIRST-CLASS TANNERY FOR SALE OR RENT at Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill.; almost new, with engine and all necessary machinery; 33 vats, color, bate, and lime wheels; sufficient limes, soaks, pools, etc. Stuffing wheel and all conveniences for finishing. Everything in thorough repair. For particulars address PRINCETON TANNING CO., Princeton, Ill.

BENNARD'S DINING HALL FOR SALE, CENtrally located on Madison-st. Inquire at restaurant, No. 160 East Madison-st.

GROCERY, LEASE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, with or without stock, of the store No. 1005 State-st., now occupied by P. GILLESPIE; possession May 15.

GROCERIES AND FIXTURES FOR SALE AT less than wholesale prices, at 85 North LaSalle-st. Call soon.

GROCERY STORE, STOCK, AND LOT 24X100, IN A good location, doing a cash business of $75 per day, for sale; cash required, $4,500. Apply to W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

I HAVE GOT A FORTUNE, AND I REQUIRE A person who has a capital of $10,000 to join me in manufacturing; to the right person inducements are offered never before met with in Chicago; it is a monopoly secured by the U. S. Government. For further particulars address B 55, Tribune office.

MUST BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH—CONFECtionery and ice cream saloon, newly fitted up; good reason given for selling. Inquire 563 South Canal-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my store-room, 25x60, two stories high, dwelling adjoining. Splendid cellar under the whole, with good warehouse, barn, and other outbuildings convenient. Have built up within the last fifteen years a large and prompt-paying trade; have the oldest and best business corner in town; surrounded by one of the best farming communities in the State; and to a live man, who means business, will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

SALOON FOR SALE, WITH FIXTURES AND FURniture, for $1,200 cash; year lease, large house. Inquire at 364 South Clark-st.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES FOR sale cheap if taken immediately. Apply at 89 West Randolph-st.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP if taken immediately, or will take a married man in as partner. Apply at 210 Milwaukee-av.

SAMPLE AND DINING-ROOM FOR SALE CHEAP. Good reasons for selling. Inquire of LAKE & TURNER, 148 South Dearborn-st., basement.

TO DRUGGISTS—FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT drug stand, doing a splendid business, situated in a prosperous and growing city, 35 miles from Chicago. To a party with a capital of about $5,000 a rare opportunity is offered. For terms, reasons for selling, &c., apply to HANNA, BARRETT & CO., 8 and 10 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH SMALL CAPITAL who wish to make money fast, call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patents wanted.

$150 WILL BUY A LARGE CASH BUSINESS, corner location, rent low; must be sold to-day on account of other business. Inquire 233 West Lake-st.

$500 TO $800 WILL BUY A NO. 1 SALOON, ON Madison-st., near Clark. Rent very low. Address M 27, Tribune office.

$750 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN LIGHT office business, where $10,000 will be realized in one year. Address M 32, Tribune office.

$15,000 CAPITAL—STOCK OF STATIONERY for sale, with 5-year lease of fine room, low rent; fine jobbing trade established in connection with manufacture of blank books, &c., &c. Would be a good stand for retailing. Stock is staples in office stationery, bought in New York at jobbers' best discounts. About $12,000 will buy. Want business continued here that I may supply future wants at home. Capital of State, splendid business point, sales $18,000 last 3 months; rare opportunity to get good will of a good business for nothing. Reason for selling, too much business on hand. Address by mail or telegram. GEO. W. CRANE, Topeka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR OLD BROKEN, ALSO GOOD, watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, fire-arms, and all goods of value at 205 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 884 State-st.

COLONY—ALL WHO WANT TO GO WEST CAN do so with the Army and Navy Colony at trifling expense. We leave on Thursday evening; best chance yet offered. H. B. STEVENS, 169 Madison, Room 3.

DUDLEY OFFERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHing for men, youth, and boys, 225 West Washington-st. No rent paid or charged.

FLENTYE & CURRAN, MERCHANT TAILORS, have removed to their old corner of Kinzie and Wells-st.

GENUINE BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS, ALL COLors, made to order in suits for $35. At GRANGER'S, 128 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

INVENTORS, CALL AT STONER'S INVENTORS' Bureau. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 125 Clark-st., Rooms from 72 to 76 and 49 to 54.

LITERARY—TO NEWSPAPER-MEN AND PUBlishers—Having lately resided and traveled in South America, between the La Plata and the Amazon, I am prepared to write a series of highly-interesting articles on that country from notes taken on the spot. I can also contribute an original Irish tale, of intense interest, in weekly or monthly parts, to a respectable publication. Terms moderate to the right parties. Address M 56, Tribune office, Chicago.

PURCHASERS SEEKING INVESTMENTS IN business, manufacturing, dock, residence, or suburban property, are invited to examine lists at FRED L. FAKE & CO.'S., 88 Washington-st.

USE GRANVIL'S CURE FOR PILES—THE BEST known remedy in the world. Sold by city druggists, and wholesale by the old pioneer store of VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REED.

WANTED—200 MEN IMMEDIATELY. 178 STATE-st., Room 12.

WANTED—BLACKSOIL TO FILL A 25-FOOT LOT near Jefferson Park. Address B 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 PAIR LARGEST SIZE, BEST MAKE, tailor's shears, second-hand and good. 128 West Madison-st., up stairs.

LOST.

LOST—IN McVICKER'S THEATRE, 2 ORCHEStra seats, fifth performance at McVicker's Theatre. If found please return to 179 Fifth-av.

LOST—FROM HALPINE-ST. AND BLUE ISLAND-av., Monday evening, a 6-year old red mare, lame in right hind leg, weight about 900 lbs.; $5 reward for information or return to 64 Cooledge-st. E. WENDEL & CO.

LOST—5TH INST., BETWEEN STOCK YARDS and State-st., a leather wallet, containing $2,000 in currency and receipt for registered letter to Denmark. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 242 South Morgan-st., Chicago.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, BETWEEN HARmon-court and Harrison-st., an Etruscan gold earring. Liberal reward paid by leaving it at 514 Wabash-av.

$100 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for leather-top piano box-buggy taken from Calumet, Ill., Sunday night a week ago. Call at 1068 State-st. J. W. PYNE.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 ft. on the river by 290 ft. to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, office of Isham & Lincoln, Portland Block.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Boyle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE.

460 CENTRE-AV., corner Blue Island-av.

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS,
SATURDAY, May 10, at 2 p. m.
HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

Mammoth Bird Sale,

On Monday, May 12, at 10 o'clock.

Canary Birds, Goldfinches, Mocking Birds, Nightingales, Thrushes, Linnets, Parrots and Parroquets, and all other kinds of Singing Birds. Goldfishes, Stuffed Birds, mounted, and in cases and Glass Shades. Also, a lot of Stuffed Animals—1 fine Black Bear, finely mounted; Buffalo Heads, Deer Heads, Elks' Horns, &c., &c.
HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

SALE OF

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT,

AND GOODS IN STORE.

We will sell to pay charges, in Haymond's Warehouse, 225 and 227 Michigan-st., North Side, one block from State-st. bridge, THURSDAY, May 8, at 10 a. m., a general assortment of Household Goods, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Chairs, Carpets, Mattresses, Stoves, and almost everything used in housekeeping; also, a lot of Unclaimed Freight. By order of A. M. HARRIS, Prop.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 130 East Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

THE CLOSING-OUT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS

WILL TAKE PLACE
This Afternoon and Evening,
At Central Hall,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.,
At 2 and 7 1-2 o'clock p. m.

In this collection the best talent of American and European Artists is represented.

Many of the finest Pictures remain unsold.

The balance of the collection will be on exhibition until time of sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

383 West Randolph-st.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,
On Thursday Morning, May 8, at 10 o'clock,

Brussels and Wool Carpets, Fine Parlor Furniture, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Mirror, Oil Paintings, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Elegant China and Gilt Set of 182 pieces, being breakfast, dinner, and tea set, Mattresses, &c., &c. Also one 6¾-octave Gilbert & Co. Piano.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Chattel Mortgage Sale OF Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION,
On Friday Morning, May 9, at 10 o'clock,
At our Salesroom, 87 Market-st.
By order of JAS. B. STOREY.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

THE OIL PAINTING SALE

WILL BE CONTINUED
This (Thursday) Afternoon,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
55 AND 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

On Thursday, May 8,

A large line of Custom-made Clothing, spring styles.
A large line of Latest Style Parasols.
A large line of Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.
A large line of Straw Goods.
A large line of Saratoga and other Trunks.

Also, Gents', Women's and Misses' Hosiery, Gloves, Furnishing Goods, Cassimeres, Boots, Shoes, Notions, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

On Thursday, May 8.

DRY GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing,
Straw Goods, Carpeting,
Boots, Shoes, etc.,

AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, May 8, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF Household Furniture,

PIANOFORTES, &c.,
On Saturday, May 10, at 9 o'clock,
At 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

Grand Auction Sale and Carnival of Music,

At the Conservatory of Music,
938 Indiana-av., corner of Twentieth-st.,
Thursday, May 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The property of Prof. GOLDBECK, who leaves for Europe in a few days, consisting of one beautiful

CHURCH ORGAN,

Four Magnificent Pianos.

Also, lot of ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, one Durham Cow and young Calf, one fine blooded Scotch Cow and yearling Heifer; also, one Lady's English Side-Saddle, very stylish and quite new, &c., &c. The Organ has only been put up three months, is very powerful and sweet-toned, one of the best ever turned out by its makers (the justly-celebrated Johnson & Co., of Westfield, Mass.), cost $2,500. The Pianos are:

One Orchestral Grand, Hallet & Davis, cost $1,500.
One Parlor Grand, Heck & Co., cost $1,000.
Two Square Grand, Kimball, each $500.

Used less than three months. Good musicians will be present and entertain those in attendance by a display of the merits of the instruments.

The Furniture is almost new, and rich, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Dining-room Furniture, Book-Case, Carpets, Piano Covers and Stools, Lounges, Easy Chairs, 20 Settees, &c., &c.

This is one of the grandest chances ever offered in Chicago. Sale positive and without reserve.
EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers, Offices, 147 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

74 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR INDIANA-AV.
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, MAY 8, at 10 o'clock,

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Marble-Top Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Marble-Top Tables, Marble-Top Commodes, Mirrors, Ext. Tables, What-Nots, Brussel and Wool Carpets, China, Silver and Glassware, 2 Cook Stoves, 3 Ice Chests.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

AT AUCTION.

Household Furniture,

From several first-class Dwellings.
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Marble-top Bureaus & Commodes, Bedsteads, Hall Racks, Rockers, Chairs, Mirrors, Ice Chests, Stoves, Mattresses,
Brussels and Wool Carpets, Dressing Cases.
Also, 15 Crates W. G. Crockery, 120 Pkgs. Glassware.
At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harnesses.
On SATURDAY, May 10, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

AUCTION SALE OF

Carriages & Harness,

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Open and Top Buggies, Rockaways, Road Wagons, Phaetons, Open and Top, and 40 Sets Single and Double Harness.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF
50 Smoked Hams,
100 Corned Hams,
50 Pcs. Smoked Beef,
5 Bbls. Corned Beef,

All in perfect order, and TWO SAUSAGE MACHINES,
THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.